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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CURRENT STATE OF SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS VIEWED

China's Policy

Beijing BANYUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 5, 10 Mar 83 p 55

[Article by Zhong Min [6988 2404]: "How Should One View Current Sino-Soviet Relations?"]

[Text] I have recently received readers' letters expressing the hope for a discussion of the question of Sino-Soviet relations. Here I will discuss one way of looking at this question in order to provide a reference point:

Our policy toward the Soviet Union can be summarized in two points: First we persist in our opposition to Soviet hegemonism, and this stand has not changed. So long as the Soviet Union does not abandon hegemonism, China will not change its stand of opposing this hegemonism. Second, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, China is willing to seek normalization of relations between the two countries. This is in keeping with the interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and is advantageous for relaxing international tension.

These two points show that China both persists in its opposition to Soviet hegemonism and seeks to maintain normal interstate relations between China and the Soviet Union. These two positions do not contradict each other.

Internationally, at present some people have a little nervous allergy, thinking that the relations between China and the Soviet Union are in a "state of preparing to go to war with each other" or are those of the "unbreakable socialist family." This is a metaphysical viewpoint that is lacking in analysis and has no basis.

China practices a foreign policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands, and does not depend on any one great nation or bloc of nations. China does not play the Soviet card and does not play the American card, and also does not let America or the Soviet Union play the China card.

Restoration of normal relations with the Soviet Union is our sincere wish. However, whether normal interstate relations can be restored and maintained

depends on whether the Soviet Union proves its good faith by practical actions. Everybody knows that the Soviet Union has supported Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and its opposition to China, has directly sent troops to occupy China's neighboring country Afghanistan, and has deployed a million troops on the Sino-Soviet border--all these things constitute a threat to China's security. Only by the Soviet Union's taking practical steps to remove the obstacles to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will this normalization be possible.

In his report at the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The Chinese and Soviet peoples have a longstanding friendship, and no matter what the state of relations between China and the Soviet Union, we will strive to safeguard and develop this friendship.

Soviets Must Take First Steps

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 24, 16 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Zu Li [4371 4539]: "Sino-Soviet Relations: Obstacles Must Be Removed"]

[Text] Recently, our country's Special Envoy Huang Hua, during the period in which he attended the funeral in the Soviet Union of Chairman Brezhnev, held a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Before this, the Chinese and Soviet vice foreign ministers had held in Beijing the first round of consultations. These new diplomatic activities between China and the Soviet Union have drawn the attention of the entire world and have become the central topic for discussion in world political and public opinion circles.

The strong attention of all countries in the world on Sino-Soviet relations is not hard to understand. China and the Soviet Union are two great nations and are also neighboring countries, and their good or bad relations directly affect the situation in Asia and the whole world. In the beginning part of the 1950's, China and the Soviet Union had friendly relations, which played an important role in safeguarding Asian and world peace. Afterward, relations between the two countries gradually deteriorated and there were even border clashes, because the Soviet Union practiced a policy of hegemonism. From the latter part of the 1950's, Khrushchev wanted to control China. After being rebuffed, he publicly tore up several hundreds of contracts and withdrew all the Soviet experts in order to exert pressure on China. Beginning in the latter part of the 1960's, the Soviet Union continually stationed large numbers of soldiers on the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders, so that the dozen or so divisions of Soviet military forces on the border during Khrushchev's time were increased to over 50 divisions at present. In December 1978, the Soviet Union actively supported Vietnam's dispatch of troops to occupy Kampuchea, causing the flames of war to rage in Indochina up to this day. In December 1979, the Soviet Union dispatched troops to invade Afghanistan, throwing into the invasion over 100,000 troops. In this way, the Soviet authorities constantly practiced hegemonism around China, directly threatening China's security from the south, west, and north. Obviously, this could not but arouse China's strong opposition, and the relations between the two countries deteriorated to a serious extent.

Since this spring, Brezhnev made speeches in Tashkent, Baku, and Moscow in which he stressed that the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is an extremely important matter and indicated his willingness to strive to improve these relations. Andropov, newly appointed general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a recent plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, reiterated the stand taken by Brezhnev in his speeches.

Now, one after another, newspapers and periodicals in the West have said that the Soviet Union wants to play the "China card." Regardless of whether this way of putting the matter has a basis in fact or not, one point can undoubtedly be affirmed: China absolutely will not let anybody play this card.

In its dealings with the Soviet Union, China has a principle, viz, opposition to Soviet hegemonism and safeguarding of world peace. If the new leaders of the Soviet Union are sincere about improving Soviet relations with China, it is to be hoped that they will be able to make the determination to take measures that will remove obstacles to this improvement. As for the Chinese side, it earnestly and sincerely hopes that it will be possible for Sino-Soviet relations to truly improve and that there will be a gradual restoration of normal relations between the two countries. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report at the 12th Party Congress, "The Chinese and Soviet peoples have a longstanding friendship, and no matter what the state of relations between China and the Soviet Union, we will strive to safeguard and develop this friendship."

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC JOURNAL ON U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

HK271150 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, Jan 83 pp 39-43

[Article by Ding Yuanhong [0002 0626 3163]: "Fluctuations in Euro-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Some time ago, because of the West European countries' provision of loans to the Soviet Union for building the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, the main EEC countries on one side, such as France, West Germany, Britain and Italy, and the United States on the other, attacked and openly opposed each other, thus intensifying the Euro-U.S. contradictions and dissension, which have become increasingly more conspicuous since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. French External Relations Minister Cheysson said resentfully that the United States and its West European allies are heading for a "gradual divorce." He said: "We do not speak the same language any more." After intense discussions and haggling, the two sides have temporarily achieved a compromise, but the problem has not been really solved. This strife has caused a deep split in the Euro-American alliance. In October last year, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger said in an article that the Euro-U.S. Alliance was "dangerously approaching" a condition of disagreement over nearly all major policies of global importance. Changes in the Euro-U.S. relations are connected with the global strategic situation, and constitute an important question deserving close attention.

I

The Euro-U.S. alliance, established after World War II, has a history of over 30 years. People usually describe the Euro-U.S. alliance as a relationship of "cooperation and wrangling." Indeed, over the past 30 years or more, in the Euro-U.S. relations, contradictions have always existed and sharp dissension has occurred on many occasions. For example, in the Suez War of the 1950's, the United States took the opportunity to expel French and British influence from the Middle East and to establish its own influence there. In the 1960's, French President de Gaulle resolved to withdraw France from the unified military organization NATO and expelled U.S. armed forces from France. In the 1970's, Western Europe refused to support America's pro-Israel policy in the Middle East wars, argued with the United States over the question of "the European year," and so on. However, the current crisis in Euro-U.S. relations differs from past ones. In the past, the two parties often differed over a certain matter or question, but presently,

they differ over a very wide range of matters, ranging from economic to military affairs, as reflected in a series of questions such as the United States' implementation of a high-interest-rate policy, its restriction of importation of steel from Europe, Euro-American competition in exporting agricultural products, and other conflicts of economic interests, and also questions of East-West trade, deployment of nuclear weapons in the European war zone, policies concerning the Middle East and Central America, the North-South dialogue, and so on. Moreover, these problems have arisen in close succession, involving fierce quarrels difficult to solve. More importantly, the central issue of their contradictions is their respective policies toward the Soviet Union. In the NATO alliance, established mainly for dealing with the Soviet Union, there are now acute differences over the basic question of what policies to adopt toward the Soviet Union. This certainly shows the gravity of the problem. Although current Euro-U.S. relations have not departed from the general formula of "cooperation and wrangling," recent developments have demonstrated that Euro-U.S. relations have undergone major changes, and that the differences and contradictions between the two sides are strategic, not tactical.

Considering the growth and decline of the relative strength of Europe and America over the past 30 years or more as well as the roles they have played in world affairs during this period, we can see that Euro-U.S. relations have roughly undergone four stages of development. 1) From the establishment of an alliance to the establishment of the EEC in 1957; in this stage, the United States possessed superiority in all aspects. Militarily, Western Europe relied completely on American "protection," while their economic reconstruction also depended on American "aid." Basically, Europe was "absolutely obedient" to the United States. 2) From the founding of the EEC to the expansion of the EEC in 1973 to include nine nations: in this stage, the United States was weakened because of its prolonged involvement in the Vietnam War and other reasons, while a number of principal West European countries gradually achieved economic unification to safeguard their own interests. Economically, they freed themselves from reliance on the United States, but politically, they basically had to submit themselves to the United States' strategic demands. 3) From 1973 to the end of the 1970's: in this stage, the Third World forces, characterized by their use of oil as a weapon, rapidly grew in strength; the capitalist international monetary system, with the dollar as its center, tended toward collapse; Western Europe rose further as an economic force; and the Soviet Union stepped up its competition with the United States for hegemony. Consequently, in the global situation, a larger number of powerful blocs began to be formed. To strive for their own political independence, Western Europe acted differently from the United States in certain major diplomatic matters. 4) Since the 1980's, the ability of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to control and influence the global situation has greatly diminished, and the global trend of development of a number of powerful blocs cannot be reversed. The Euro-U.S. alliance was established against the background of cold war between two polar powers of East and West, and according to the basic idea that the United States was the undisputed leader. This alliance is hardly compatible with the current situation and readjustment is urgently needed. The complexity and acuteness of the contradictions between Europe and the United States precisely point to the urgent need for readjusting Euro-U.S. relations in this new historical stage.

II

The Soviet Union was the United States' opponent in their attempt to dominate the world and was also the principal threat to Western Europe's security. On the question of dealing with the Soviet Union, Europe and the United States shared common interests. This was the basis of the Euro-U.S. alliance. Even today, the same relationship exists. However, with the changes of the times, owing to differences in their own circumstances and their own specific interests, Europe and the United States hold different views about the appraisal of the Soviet Union and about the question of how to effectively deal with it. This has gradually developed into a divergence in strategic policies.

After the major post-war periods of East-West cold war and "detente," presently the governments and brain-trusters of various Western nations hold widely divergent views about the Soviet Union. However, these views can be basically summed up into two categories. According to the first category, which stresses the basic differences in social system between the Soviet Union and the West, the Soviet Union insists on striving for military power and expansion, owing to ideological differences. No form of mutually beneficial and sustained cooperation between it and the West would be possible. The West must rely on its own strength to wage uncompromising struggles against it and must restrain it on a permanent basis. According to the second category of views, which stresses that the Soviet Union is pragmatic, though ideology is important to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union's action is not completely based on ideology; its attitude is similar to that of other major states in history; greater attention should be paid to the Soviet Union's domestic problems than to its behavior abroad; and while the West works to restrain it, it is both possible and desirable for the West to strive to reach mutually beneficial agreements with the Soviet Union to impel it to adopt a more responsible attitude. Generally, the U.S. Government headed by Reagan holds the first category of views, whereas the West European countries tend to hold the second.

Precisely because of their different views about the Soviet Union, the European side and the American side differ in their specific policies and stands.

- 1) Militarily, to counter the Soviet threat, both the Europeans and Americans claim that they have to adopt the dual tactic of defense and dialogue. Actually, however, the two sides stress different things. Since Reagan became President, his administration has stressed "restoring national prestige" and strengthening military power to deal with the Soviet Union's challenge. However, the West European countries have stressed the importance of East-West dialogue. At the NATO summit conference held on 10 June, 1982, former West German Chancellor Schmidt said that modern security policies "depend not only on an adequate military strength, but, equally importantly, on persistent and unremitting efforts in arms limitation and disarmament." He said that "genuine stability and genuine security" can be safeguarded only if an agreement can be reached to maintain the balance of power at the lowest possible level.

The two sides' difference in emphasis is specifically reflected in a major question in current Euro-U.S. relations, namely, NATO's implementation of the "dual resolution" on the deployment of nuclear weapons in the European war zone. The United States stresses that the two elements in the "dual resolution" are parallel. The first element is not conditional on the second; Whatever the outcome of negotiations, new theater nuclear weapons should be installed within specified time limits. However, Western Europe actually stresses that it is unnecessary to install new theater nuclear forces if certain agreements can be reached in negotiations or even if negotiations are only in progress. West European countries had been uneasy about the fact that the United States were so slow in starting talks with the USSR. Although the talks have now begun and the United States verbally accepts the "zero option," the Europeans are still highly suspicious of the Americans' sincerity over the talks. The United States also suspects that its West European allies are hesitant and are actually seeking excuses to delay the deployment of its new theater nuclear weapons. The resolution was drawn up to strengthen Euro-U.S. unity, but before long, it became an unsettled issue causing mutual misunderstanding. This can be said to be an irony of history.

The arising of ill feeling between Europe and America due to this issue is not accidental; it is an inevitable manifestation of the two sides' difference in military strategy. Although the United States' military strategy against the Soviet Union changes in line with changes in its relative strength, with "large-scale retaliation" giving way to "flexible response," the United States' basic starting point is to be ready to fight in a war, though it tries to avoid bringing disaster on its own territory. Western Europe's actual military strategy is to prevent the outbreak of war at all costs because it directly faces the Soviet military threat, because it lacks an independent military strength of its own, and because it had experienced the calamities of the two world wars. Proceeding from different strategic military thinking, the two sides have different plans about European theater nuclear force. In his book entitled "The Real War," Nixon frankly says that the Euro-U.S. divergence in military strategy is as follows: "the Europeans view the theater nuclear force as a signal of the United States' intention to achieve escalation and thus to link it automatically to strategic nuclear force, whereas the Americans take the theater nuclear force as a means of protecting Europe and also confining war to Europe."

2) Politically, the core of Euro-U.S. divergence is their difference in appraising the policy of "detente" and their dispute over the "practicability of detente." The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the end of 1979 greatly shocked the United States. A considerable portion of public opinions in the United States contend that the policy of "detente," implemented over nearly a decade, has not only failed to restrain the Soviet Union, but, on the contrary, has created opportunities for it to expand its military strength and to carry out aggrandizement in various parts of the world. Therefore, the policy of "detente," which is advantageous to the Soviet Union, should be abandoned. The policy of restraining the Soviet Union should be adopted again to tackle the Soviet Union's challenge with all-out effort. It is precisely under these conditions that after Reagan became President, his administration began to practice a policy which was formulated as the times required, that of stepping up competition with the Soviet Union for military superiority and insisting

that the allies maintain "strategic unanimity" between themselves and the United States in restraining the Soviet Union. However, by practicing the policy of "detente," Western Europe has not only gained economic benefits and established relations with Eastern Europe, but has also reduced its political dependence on the United States and enjoyed greater room for maneuver in dealing with the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Therefore, it has viewed "detente" in dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as a long-term strategic policy, and will naturally not give up the policy of "detente" because of events in other regions. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the chief editor of the West German magazine DIE ZEIT said: "When tension arises in other regions, Europe does not necessarily have to ease tension. The West cannot possibly get back in Berlin what it loses in Afghanistan." At the beginning of last year, Schmidt openly expressed his view of the Poland incident, saying: "In dealing with the East, we will definitely not abandon the policy of dialogue, detente and cooperation." He added: "This is the only way to cause a discreet change in Eastern Europe." Thus, Western Europe's reluctance to follow the United States closely and its upholding of "detente" in dealing with the USSR and Eastern Europe are based on long-term political considerations.

3) Economically, Europe and the United States began to have different views on East-West trade as early as in the 1950's. During the 1970's, when the West pursued the policy of "detente," the two sides were relatively in tune with each other in their action. However, since the 1980's, because of different political views and divergent economic interests, their differences on the question of East-West trade became conspicuous again. The Americans' view is that of the political need to restrain the Soviet Union, it is necessary to apply economic pressure on it, to enforce economic sanctions to aggravate its economic difficulty, and thus to retard its pace in arms buildup and expansion abroad. The Europeans' view is the East-West trade benefits both sides and should be maintained and developed, that mutually beneficial economic relations can actually influence Soviet foreign policy, and that despite the Soviet Union's economic difficulties, enforcing economic sanctions against it would hardly be effective, would bring about many disadvantages but few advantages, or would even result in the opposite of the desired objective, because the Soviet Union, being a large country with plentiful resources, has much room for maneuver. Disregarding pressure from the United States, the West European countries did not respond to its call for sanctions against the Soviet Union in the wake of the Afghanistan and Poland incidents. They just made a few perfunctory gestures. This is an illustrative example.

III

Many factors account for the current intensification of Euro-U.S. contradictions, but the basic reason is their conflict of interests, which has become more conspicuous in the current situation of the 1980's.

1) The strategic thinking of bipolar rivalry and that of multipolar development are contradictory. The United States has always regarded the Soviet Union as its rival in dominating the world. The core of its global strategy is to maintain its dominant position. It subordinates its relationship with its West European allies to U.S.-Soviet relations. Actually, it requires its

West European allies to be subordinated to its strategic need of dominating the world. Although the United States recognized the global political trend of multipolar development by the time Nixon became president, its strategic thought was still based on bipolar rivalry. This strategy of bipolar rivalry is more prominently manifested in Reagan's foreign policy. On the other hand, the West European countries' strategic thought is to oppose the bipolar-world setup whereby the two superpowers monopolize international affairs and pursue hegemonism. They strive for a multipolar world of many balanced forces and want to change Western Europe into an increasingly stronger pole. Bound by the necessity of maintaining the Euro-U.S. alliance, the West European countries must resist both the Soviet Menace and U.S. control; and while they must cooperate with the United States in dealing with the Soviet Union, they must not follow the United States too closely and must have a certain amount of freedom of action. This policy of the West European countries, which are sandwiched between the two superpowers, is compatible with their own interests but hardly compatible with the United States' strategic demands on Western Europe. In 1981, French Defense Minister Hernu openly asked for a new definition of the relations within the Atlantic alliance. He said: "the age of mutual consultation between only two large countries, as friends or rivals, must not be allowed to continue." At the beginning of last year, former British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington said in an article. "The United States should welcome Europe's political cooperation," and, "actually, pluralism is our strength." The implications of these words are too obvious to require explanation.

2) Changes in relative strength have caused the contradiction of inequality, inherent in the Euro-U.S. alliance, to stand out more prominently. The system of Euro-U.S. alliance, established right after World War II, is based on the West European allies' need to rely on American economic "aid" and military "protection." A relationship of alliance established against such a historical background cannot be equal. The root of contradiction and divergence is incorporated in such a relationship itself. After more than 30 years of change, the old historical background has completely given way to a new one, and contradiction and divergence would naturally be conspicuously exposed.

In terms of military strength, the United States is not only inferior to the Soviet Union in conventional weapons, but has also lost its superiority in strategic arms. The two countries are roughly on a par. Considering Europe specifically, since the mid-1970's, the Soviet Union has stepped up deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons and has gained superiority in both conventional and nuclear arms. Western Europe has been subjected to increasing military menace and pressure from the USSR. However, the United States' military "protection" of Western Europe has become less and less reliable. Moreover, the United States' nuclear deterrence strategy has changed from "large-scale retaliation" to "flexible response." In 1977, the U.S. President's No. 10 memorandum revealed the United States' intention to give up part of West Germany's territory in case war breaks out. In 1981, Reagan openly declared the possibility of fighting a limited nuclear war in Europe. All these compelled the West European countries to become skeptical of the trustworthiness of U.S. "nuclear protection" and the real intention of the United States.

As far as economic strength goes, though presently the dollar's status as an international reserve currency is still an advantageous condition for the United States, the balance of economic strength between Europe and the United States now differs greatly from the early postwar period. In 1979, the combined GNP of the EEC exceeded that of the United States for the first time. In 1980, the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the four countries Britain, France, Italy and West Germany, amounted to more than five times the United States' reserves, and their exports were more than twice America's exports. Western Europe has become a considerably strong independent economic force in the international arena.

With the declining reliability of U.S. "nuclear protection" and the changes in relative economic strength, to safeguard their own interests, the West European countries have justifiably demanded a change in the unequal relations inherent in the Euro-U.S. relations. They are vigorously striving for an international status compatible with their economic strength. Last year, in view of the Euro-U.S. contradictions, French President Mitterrand said: "The two sides of the Atlantic Ocean must really exchange views. The European nations have their own stand. Their interests must be considered." However, the United States strives to continue commanding Western Europe, and to preserve its own status as "the leader of the alliance." This inevitably results in intense conflicts with the West European countries' efforts to achieve greater independence. The heated quarrel between Europe and the United States over the natural gas pipeline does arise from contradictions in their economic interests, but it also conspicuously reflects their struggle for control and counter-control.

3) Economic difficulties have helped intensified Euro-U.S. contradictions. Late in the 1970's and early in the 1980's, economic depression has enveloped the whole of the Western world. The sustained economic slump and bleak prospects of development has not only endangered various countries' political stability, but has also affected their diplomatic policies. The West European countries differ from the United States in that they depend greatly on the import of energy resources, materials and raw materials and the export of commodities. The external condition for keeping up and safeguarding Western Europe's economic development is what the West calls economic security, which is currently one of the basic common objectives of the West European countries' external policies.

Economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are much more important to the West European countries than to the United States. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the volume of trade between the EEC and the Soviet Union still reached 25.9 billion dollars in 1980, while the figure for U.S.-Soviet trade was only 1.95 billion dollars. For the United States, exports to the USSR and Eastern Europe accounted for 1.7 percent of its total exports, while the corresponding figures for Britain, France and West Germany were 2.4 percent, 4.5 percent and 4.9 percent respectively. Moreover, 80 percent of American exports to the Soviet Union consisted of grain, while 80 percent of Western Europe's exports to the Soviet Union were complete sets of industrial equipment. Thus, for Western Europe, such exports were closely related to domestic economic development and employment. Up to the present, some 80 billion dollars have been loaned to the Soviet Union and

Eastern Europe by the West, the majority of these loans having been provided by West European countries. It was precisely under these conditions that, aside from considering other factors, and proceeding from their own economic interests, the West European countries must vigorously maintain a situation of "detente" in their relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and must oppose the United States' proposition of enforcing economic sanctions. When Reagan called for enforcing economic sanctions against the USSR because of the Poland issue, Schmidt openly said that the principal threats facing the West were recession and social disturbances, not the Poland issue.

IV

Public opinion in the West attaches varying degrees of seriousness to the current Euro-U.S. contractions. For example, Brandt stresses that a crisis of survival of the Atlantic alliance is out of the question, and that although the problem is serious, it does not constitute a threat. Brzezinski thinks that the time has come for a change in the inherent essence of the Euro-U.S. alliance and also in the situation of confrontation between the two major European blocs. The British magazine THE ECONOMIST," has published an article which holds that the Euro-U.S. alliance is in early stage of a fatal illness. A relatively popular view is that presently the Euro-U.S. relations have to be readjusted in certain ways. However, there are different opinions about how these relations are to be readjusted.

It should be said that although presently the Euro-U.S. relations are beset with many contradictions and marked by heated wrangling, the alliance is about to split. This is mainly due to the actual objective situation. The Soviet threat still exists. It is difficult for Western Europe to quickly establish an effective and independent military force to replace American military "protection." Although the American military presence in Europe embodies latent dangers, it is still needed by the West European countries to resist the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the United States also needs Western Europe as a forward position and buffer zone in its struggle against the Soviet Union. Although the international monetary system with the dollar as the basic currency is heading for a collapse, the dollar is still an international reserve currency and Europe's own currency systems cannot yet replace the present system. Moreover, the economic interests of Europe and America are interwoven. Each side is indispensable to the other. For example, in 1980, Western Europe's direct investment in the United States amounted to 44 billion dollars, accounting for 66.4 percent of total foreign investment in the United States, while American investment in Western Europe amounted to 95.65 billion dollars, accounting for 44.8 percent of total foreign investment in Western Europe. In 1980, the total volume of EEC-U.S. trade reached 98.05 billion dollars. This trade accounted for 5.6 percent of the EEC's total exports and 8.3 percent of its total imports. Furthermore, the security of the passages through which Western Europe obtains energy resources and raw materials from the Third World as well as the security of the related regions still depend on American military forces. On the other hand, in its competition with the Soviet Union in the Third World sphere, the United States also needs Western Europe's support and cooperation. Besides, other factors such as their political system, cultural traditions, values and so on also exert an

influence. Therefore, both sides are dissatisfied with the Atlantic alliance, but worry about its possible breakdown. It appears that this situation will continue for a considerably long time.

Nevertheless, the intensifying of Euro-U.S. contradictions does exert far-reaching influences on various parties.

- 1) The intensifying of Euro-U.S. contradictions results in greater difficulty for both sides to take a unified stand on major international issues. The effectiveness and role of the alliance is weakened. This would affect the framework of global strategy. Owing to the stepping up of quarrelling between Europe and the United States, the neutralist trend of thought in Western Europe and the isolationist views in the United States would gain ground. This would in turn exert further corrosive influence on the alliance. The famous American scholar Stanley Hoffman says: "The most serious threat to the Western alliance does not come from the USSR, but from the deviationist forces which remain latent under the current situation."
- 2) Europe is a strategic focus of Soviet-U.S. rivalry. The intensifying of Euro-U.S. contradictions creates an opportunity useful to the Soviet Union, which would try its best to take the opportunity to split the alliance. The fact that the Soviet Union did not directly send troops into Poland was of course due to many reasons, but the most important one was that it did consider its relations with Western Europe. To exploit Euro-U.S. contradictions would be an important element of the Soviet Union's future diplomatic maneuvers. Not long ago, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Lilov wrote an article which stressed that one of the three ideological conclusions which should be drawn from the transformed international situation of the early 1980's is that "from now on, our propaganda must more profoundly depict the objectively existing contradiction of interests between the United States and the West European capitalist countries." From these words people can have an inkling of the trend of the Soviet Union's future diplomatic moves.
- 3) The Third World is a base by relying on which the economy of Western Europe can survive and develop, and is also a "strategic supplementary force" by means of which Western Europe can contend with the two hegemonist powers: the Soviet Union and the United States. In a situation of intensifying Euro-U.S. contradictions, Western Europe would more conspicuously tend to regard the Third World as the new strategic focus of its diplomacy. To improve strategic security, it would more vigorously promote North-South dialogue, Euro-Arab dialogue and other similar activities. The West European countries would further develop closer relations with our country.
- 4) The bad economic situation results in greater contradictions between various West European nations and affects the progress of their integration. However, the ever-increasing Soviet threat, the intensifying Euro-U.S. contradictions and the fierce competition in the realm of world economy make it necessary for Western Europe to strengthen efforts of integration. Although there will be difficulties in Western Europe's integration, this move will continue to develop along a tortuous path.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. ENVOY'S GRAIN SALES TRIP 'UNSATISFACTORY'

HK221050 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Si Ming: "Wishful Thinking"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block has made a 10-day tour of the Middle East and North Africa to promote the sales of grain but the results have been quite unsatisfactory. One of the reasons is that some developing countries would rather rely on their own efforts to produce grain than rely excessively on grain imported from the United States.

Finding it difficult to sell its heavy stock of grain, the United States, in addition to complaining that the EEC has been competing with it, now also grumbles at the fact that Third World countries prefer to grow their own grain instead of buying more American grain. Block holds that the developing countries should grow less grain and import more from the United States. The secretary of agriculture said: "It is not known why there should be a tendency to insist on achieving grain self-sufficiency in the present world." He added: "Since they can purchase grain cheaply from the United States, there is, therefore, no point in these countries spending money subsidizing grain production."

This is nothing but wishful thinking on the part of Mr Block. The developing countries understand from historical lessons that they should take their destiny into their own hands and not rely on others. Once they eat American grain they will be subjected to other people's control. Some day the United States may stop the sales of grain or effect a price increase for the interests of the United States of America. Will the developing countries not be throttled at that time? Can Mr Block guarantee that the U.S. Government will not do this when the situation changes?

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON U.S. LABOR-CAPITAL RELATIONS

HK260619 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Wu Fei [2477 7236]: "'Partnership' Between Labor and Capital in the United States"]

[Text] The United States experienced in 1982 its most serious postwar economic crisis, with 25,346 enterprises going bankrupt, representing 0.85 percent of the total enterprises. The unemployment rate reached 10.8 percent, the highest record in 42 years. The actual income of workers reduced by 2-3 percent in less than 1 year. Although there have now appeared in the United States some signs of economic recovery, the most serious problem of unemployment has not yet been resolved so far.

The Aim Is To Shift the Crisis

In order to shift the economic crisis, while firing a great number of workers, freezing wages (or greatly reducing the increase rate of wages) and cutting off welfare treatment, capitalists in the United States have in recent years vigorously called for the establishment of "partnership" between labor and capital and "democratic" management so as to win over the cooperation of workers in developing production, reducing costs and dealing with international competition. In the meantime, due to American workers' sharp fear of losing their jobs and some top U.S. trade union leaders becoming weak and making compromises and concessions under the attack of capitalists, the trade union movement is in an inferior position. Under the slogan of "working together with one heart to overcome difficulties," the tendency of labor-capital cooperation has become more and more apparent. In 1979, the AFL-CIO of the United States signed with the U.S. Government an agreement on "comprehensive understanding," thus affirming in writing the cooperation between the government, labor and capital on curbing inflation and controlling wages. In recent years, both parties of labor and capital in the United States have carried out cooperations in various forms. Some U.S. economists have lauded this "partnership" to the sky, saying that it will promote U.S. economic recovery.

Workers "Becoming Shareholders" and "Sharing" Profits

In enterprises suffering heavy losses, capitalist often try every means to lure workers to make investment and become shareholders of the enterprise,

thus sharing the serious consequence resulting from the economic recession. The value of each share is fixed at a very low price so as to attract workers as many as possible. About a third of the total shares of the Ford Motor Company have been sold to workers and La-Si Meat Processing and Packing Company in Waterloo City, Iowa, was able to escape going bankrupt only by the investment made by the workers. With the support of trade unions, more and more enterprises in the United States are now promoting the "plan of workers taking shares." Thus, workers are not only members of trade unions, but also shareholders of enterprises. What direction, then, will the trade unions take? This is a new problem the U.S. trade union movement is now facing.

In capital-labor talks, the capitalist side of many U.S. enterprises is now willing to adopt the method of sharing profits with workers so as to avoid the inclusion of rigid rules on the increase of wages and improvement of welfare treatment in contracts to be executed. In collecting revenue, the U.S. Government also gives preferential treatment to those workers sharing profits with their enterprises. After the United Auto Workers made a concession to the Ford Motor Company on the problems of wages and welfare last year, the company promised to implement the plan of workers sharing profits by proportion beginning this year. General Motors also agreed that if its profit exceeded 10 percent, 10 percent of the profit should be allocated to the workers. At present, quite a few U.S. enterprises, in order to avert bankruptcy and gain a respite, have adopted the method of "sharing profits" with workers so as to arouse their enthusiasm for labor, raise productivity and force the workers to make concession in wages and welfare.

Labor-Capital Cooperation for Administering Enterprises

Since 1979, the trade union of the automobile industry has made three large concessions to Chrysler Motors which was on the verge of bankruptcy. On one occasion, the union agreed that the company might delay the increase of wages and welfare fee amounting to \$400 million. Afterwards, in order to thank the trade union for its "support," the company invited the chairman of the trade union to join the board of directors of the company. It was rare in American labor history that a trade union leader could suddenly become a member of the decisionmaking body of the enterprise. Similar cases have appeared in other U.S. industrial departments in recent years. For example, due to heavy losses, Pan Am Airlines requested four trade union organizations in the company to consent to the reduction of wages by 10 percent. As a condition for exchange, the four organizations selected a representative to join the board of directors for further cooperation between the two sides. It is known to all that what effect this kind of "cooperation" would produce on labor movement.

In recent years, U.S. business circles have attached great importance to the research of "quality of working life," stressed the use of "democratic" and "scientific" methods and brought about workers' participation in business management of enterprises, thus providing more preferential welfare treatment to workers and winning them over. At present, some 700 factories of 100-odd enterprises including the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Company are promoting this

method. The concrete practice of this method varies from enterprise to enterprise. Some have enlarged workers' decisionmaking power at the workshop level; some have beautified factory buildings and working environment; some have established entertainment centers for workers; some have extended workers' holiday leave. All these are beneficial to the capitalist side in easing class contradictions and to arousing workers' enthusiasm. A national symposium on the problem of capital-labor cooperation was held by the Federal Arbitration and Mediation Bureau in September last year. It would have been unimaginable that the problem of capital-labor cooperation would be so highly valued in the United States several years ago.

Of course, capitalists have their design in currying favor with workers and improving capital-labor relations. For example, due to sustained losses, a famous U.S. tea company closed about two-thirds of all its 3,400 shops, resulting in the unemployment of a great number of shop assistants. Last year, the trade union of the company was forced to consent to the reduction of wages by between 14.7 and 20 percent, and other concessions; whereas the capitalist side agreed to reopen the business of 20 shops already closed and sell workers another 4 shops to be operated and managed by the newly-established "Committee of Workers and Managerial Personnel." The trade union must guarantee that labor cost accounts for only 10 percent of the total income in the 20 shops. If this target is fulfilled, the trade union may draw 1 percent of the total sales amount, 40-50 percent of which as bonuses for workers. In this way, the capitalist side cannot only gain practical benefit in wages resulting from the concessions made by the trade union, but can also get rid of the heavy burden of suffering losses and transfer its funds resulting from the sale of old enterprises to other profitable new industries, thus killing several birds with one stone.

There Is A Limit To Workers' Concessions

The working masses and middle- and lower-level trade union cadres in the United States are quite dissatisfied with trade union leaders' concessions and compromises. A branch leader of the Teamsters Union said that he would never persuade his members to accept the reduction of wages unless he saw the senior manager begging in the street of downtown with an empty tin. Last year, a "Committee of Opposition to Concession" was established by some 20 branches of the United Auto Workers. Talks between Chrysler Motors and its trade union on contracts have been in stalemate for quite a long time because the workers did not agree to making too much concession. Initial agreements reached between the iron and steel industry trade union and the company were twice denied by the workers. Workers of meat packing, petroleum and electric industries all held strikes to oppose concession. Capitalists also fear that once economy recovers, workers will demand the repayment of their current losses. Some scholars have said that the concession policy of trade union is itself a "time bomb" for capitalists.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'GUANGMING RIBAO' REVIEWS U.S. EDUCATION PROBLEMS

HK271042 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 4

["Newsletter" by Xue Fukang [5641 4395 1660], GUANGMING RIBAO reporter in Washington: "Education--A New Topic of the U.S. Presidential Election Campaign"]

[Text] In mid-February, former U.S. Vice President Mondale announced that he would run for the next presidency. In his first campaign speech which outlined his political ideas, he said that he would rank improving education together with developing the economy and controlling armaments as the three major issues to which he would give priority after assuming power. Mondale is the most influential of the Democrats who have decided to run for the presidency and he has planned and prepared for his campaign for a long time. He took education as a major field to which he would devote efforts in the campaign. This indicates that education has become one of the issues with which American voters are now most concerned.

Educational Quality in Elementary, Secondary and Higher Schools Is Generally Declining

Over the past 10 years, educational quality in elementary, secondary and higher schools throughout America, especially the results in mathematical and scientific education, have been continuously declining, even to a serious degree. This state of affairs has caused grave anxiety to people in the political, military, industrial, educational, scientific and technological fields. They fear that this tendency will bring about a shortage of talented people, which will hurt the United States' economic and military strength in the long run.

The fall in quality of mathematical and scientific education is very conspicuous in elementary and secondary schools. According to a survey report by a special committee under the U.S. National Science Foundation, a third of secondary schools cannot provide mathematical education sufficient for their graduates to attain the standard for entering polytechnical colleges; and in two-thirds of secondary schools, physical lessons are given by unqualified teachers. In the past 10 years, results of the "study capability test," which is designed to measure students' educational level (with a range of marks from 200 to 800), showed that the proportion of students who could get

more than 650 marks declined by a big margin; while the proportion of students who just got 300 marks greatly rose. The worsening of educational quality in secondary schools has directly affected educational quality in colleges. During the 5 years from 1975 to 1980, the number of students enrolled by colleges offering 4-year courses increased by only 7 percent, but the number of students who came to take mathematical tuition courses increased by 72 percent. In fact, many talented youngsters gave up efforts in the field of science and technology and turned to other fields because they could find no interest in their elementary and secondary schools' maths and science lessons. This has increasingly destroyed the basis for bringing up talented people in the scientific and technological fields.

Graduate Students Cannot Master New Equipment

In America, the major efforts to cultivate talented people are devoted to training graduate students. In recent years, both the quantity and quality of graduate students has fallen. The major reason is the shortage of educational funds and qualified teachers. Some industrial departments which are involved in advanced technology enlist able people with wages twice as much as those offered by schools. As a result, schools cannot hire outstanding able people as teachers, and more and more teachers have "drained" to industrial departments. Some university presidents said resentfully at Congressional hearings that the situation could only be described as "pulling down one wall to build another." In addition, because the schools did not have enough money to renew their laboratories' equipment, after finishing their study in school and working in research and industrial departments, some graduate students cannot master new instruments and equipment and cannot become competent at their jobs quickly. A shortage of able people has appeared in the labor market. On the one hand, there is a double-digit unemployment rate; on the other hand, many research organs cannot fill their positions which urgently need to be filled with qualified personnel. Some organs have no choice but to hire foreign scholars to fill these posts.

If America is to maintain its position of power, one of the pillars supporting this position is science and technology; and education is the foundation of this pillar. The improvement of productivity and the buildup of competitive power must rely on science and technology. To contend for hegemony with the Soviet Union and to maintain its superiority in the arms race, science and technology are also indispensable. Now, in Western Europe, Japan or in the Soviet Union, the standards of education are all rising. As an American scholar said, the battleground for contending for a leading position in science and technology is in classrooms and school laboratories; in the past, America won its superiority there; in the future, it may lose its place.

The challenge that education is facing has drawn attention from all quarters, government and non-government, in America. This is the background against which Mondale has placed improving education on his campaign agenda so as to win over voters.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON U.S. DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATES

HK250621 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 7

["Economic Study Notes" by Zhang Zhenya [1728 2182 0068]: "Controversy Over Exchange Rate of U.S. Dollar"]

[Text] The exchange rate of the U.S. dollar has recently become a controversial issue in U.S. economic circles.

On 9 April, (Fred Bergstein), director of the U.S. International Economy Research Institute, told the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the high U.S. dollar exchange rate is the cause of various economic difficulties in the United States. He said that U.S. exports have become less competitive, and domestic industry has also been hard hit by imports from other countries due to the low exchange rate of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar. He warned that this year the U.S. foreign trade deficit will greatly increase, the speed of economic recovery will drop and people to be placed in jobs will reduce by 1 million. He asked the government to intervene in the foreign exchange market at the early date so as to reduce the U.S. dollar exchange rate. Bergstein's proposal was supported by a round table conference of an organization representing managerial personnel of some 200-odd large U.S. companies.

However, Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to President Reagan, resolutely opposed the saying that "the U.S. dollar exchange rate is too high," saying that since a floating system of exchange rate was put into practice in international currencies, (which means currencies of various countries are allowed to go up and down freely), "it is meaningless to say that the exchange rate of a currency is too high, just like saying that the price of an apple is too high. For the prices are decided by the market."

the U.S. foreign trade deficit reached a new high of \$42.7 billion in 1982 and is estimated to reach about \$60 billion this year. The high U.S. dollar exchange rate coupled with the fact that the U.S. economy is recovering but the economies of Western Europe and Japan are still stagnant are very unfavorable to U.S. export business. For this reason, the principle economic adviser to the U.S. president declined to acknowledge the high exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, which indicates his feeling of embarrassment.

Both Bergstein and Feldstein acknowledged that the high U.S. dollar exchange rate is a result of the high U.S. interest rates. A high interest rate attracts idle overseas money, and idle money must be converted to U.S. dollars if it is to be deposited in the United States. As a result, demand for the U.S. dollar has increased and there has been a sudden rise in the status of the U.S. dollar. To reduce the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, it is necessary to reduce the high interest rates. But it is hardly possible to reduce the high interest rates, because the U.S. Federal Government, in order to make up huge budget deficits, must issue enormous bonds in the second half of this year. (It is scheduled to issue bonds worth \$42 billion in the second quarter of this year, four times the sum of last year.) Moreover, economic return has stimulated entrepreneurs to increase their demand for loans. All this will inevitably result in the short supply of money and an increase in interest rates. It is, therefore, hardly possible to reduce interest rates unless the federal budget deficits diminish. If the U.S. Government allows the U.S. Federal Reserve Board to enormously sell U.S. dollars so as to reduce interest rates, the money supply will greatly increase and the inflation will become more serious, causing grave consequences. Furthermore, the high U.S. dollar interest rate may absorb enormous foreign capital to be used in building new factories and residential houses in the United States, beneficial to solving the problems of insufficient funds and unemployment. This is why the principal economic adviser to President Reagan disagreed with the saying that "the U.S. dollar exchange rate is too high."

At a press conference not long ago, U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan said that "the United States is still troubled by the problem of stabilizing the U.S. dollar exchange rate," and the Reagan administration will take flexible policies. It seems that Washington's policy makers are irresolute and hesitate to make a decision under the present circumstances.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. MEDICINE SHORTAGE CAPITALIST 'AILMENT'

HK250341 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 7

["International Jottings" by Hong Zhi [1347 3112]: "Orphan Disease"]

[Text] At present, a phrase, "orphan disease," is in vogue in the United States. This strange phrase does not denote the kind of disease that only orphans are apt to catch, but is a metaphor for some diseases for which there is no supply of medicine to treat. This is similar to the misery suffered by orphans, who have no parents to look after them. It is reported that, at present, there are at least 2,000 kinds of "orphan diseases," most of which are those often suffered by blacks, Indians and other minorities. Because no medicine is available for the treatment of these diseases, many patients can only groan helplessly in pain and those who are seriously afflicted are even in danger of dying.

Why are manufacturers unwilling to produce the medicines that are necessary for the treatment of these diseases? Not long ago SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN disclosed the mystery: Under the capitalist system, "If there is not a sufficient demand for a commodity to ensure that the marketing of the commodity yields profits, the commodity will not be produced." On the basis of their own experiences, American medicine manufacturers are of the opinion that the production and marketing of a medicine will not be profitable unless there are at least 100,000 people who suffered from the diseases that need this medicine for treatment.

It seems that in order to cure "orphan diseases" once and for all, it is necessary first to cure the persistent ailment of regarding money as being all-powerful.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. GROUP URGES U.S. TO SETTLE NAMIBIA CONFLICT

OW231603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--A coalition of 24 organizations in the United States has urged the government to change its position on the Namibia question and to "remove the issue of the Cuban presence in Angola from negotiations on Namibian independence."

The United States should withdraw all military, political and economic support should South Africa's intransigence continue, the coalition urged.

The coalition said in a report which was obtained today from TransAfrica, a Washington-based black lobbying organization, that Namibian independence is long overdue but the clear objective of self-determination for the 1.5 million people has become "tangled in a web of false solutions and extraneous issues."

In order to curtail the expansion and influence of the Soviet Union in the region and in order to protect U.S. strategic interests, "a speedy, peaceful settlement of the Namibia conflict is the best course to pursue," the report said.

The report criticized U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa. "Little that is 'constructive' has resulted from the 'engagement' with South Africa. South Africa has increased its intransigence in the context of the resolution 435 negotiations; has stepped up its aggression against neighboring sovereign states and has tightened the noose of oppression on its indigenous population," the report said.

Americans for Democratic Action, a co-producer of the report, said yesterday that "South Africa is using the Cuban troops as a device merely to prolong their colonial presence in Namibia."

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRAZIL FINDS USSR, U.S.-MADE ARMS ON LIBYAN PLANES

OW241910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Brazilian military specialists found that the major part of the cargoes of weapons and ammunition on board the four Libyan transport planes detained in Brazil are Soviet-made and the rest are of U.S. manufacture, press reports here said today.

The search and unloading began early Saturday and was completed today.

The Libyan planes were intercepted 18 April en route to Nicaragua and were found to be loaded with weapons and ammunition instead of medical supplies.

The Brazilian Government has lodged a strong protest with the Libyan Government against this incident.

Brazilian Air Force Minister Delio de Mattos said, "Brazil is not a pirate state, but it is not a bridge for arms shipments either."

In explaining the decision to unload the Libyan planes, the minister said, "We cannot negotiate our national sovereignty."

The plane would be free to leave when they were emptied, he said.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECC'S THORN COMMENTS ON U.S. TALKS

HK250812 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 83 p 6

[Dispatch by correspondents Lin Jun [2651 6511] and Yao Li [1202 4539]: "Thorn to Visit United States For Talks on Seven-Nation Western Summit Issues"]

[Text] Brussels, 23 Apr--European Community Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn gave a press conference here this afternoon, at which he spoke on his talks with Reagan on the seven nation Western summit meeting to be held in Williamsburg, United States, at the end of May.

On his trip, Thorn attempted to solve the differences between Europe and the United States on East-West trade and their dispute on trade in agricultural produce. He said that he pointed out to Reagan that the Williamsburg meeting must produce results; if it did not, that would be a "tragedy."

He held that current economic conditions in the West are better than before, and it is, therefore, possible to reach agreement on certain issues. However, the stand of Europe and the United States on a number of major questions, such as what problems the Williamsburg meeting should concentrate on solving, remains at variance. Europe particularly hopes that the United States will continue to cut interest rates, but the United States has proposed that priority be given to discussing East-West trade relations. Thorn pointed out to the Americans that if East-West trade relations were taken as the main topic of the meeting, "no results would be forthcoming." The European Community held that the excessive debt burden of the developing countries and their inability to import goods posed a threat to Western economic recovery. Thorn therefore proposed that the summit should lay stress on holding South-North dialogue and ensuring the success of the sixth UNCTAD session, but he felt that the United States has "not yet attached importance" to this issue. Neither had progress been made in the European-U.S. agricultural trade dispute. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz told Thorn that the U.S. Government was coming under increasing pressure from Congress, and if no agreement could be reached on changing the European Community's export regulations, he would be unable to guarantee that the United States would not subsidize agricultural exports again.

CSO: 4005/773

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. OFFICIAL STRESSES MODERNIZING TURKISH ARMY

OW251421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Ankara, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Europe Richard Burt ended his three-day visit to Turkey today by stressing "the modernization of Turkey's armed forces is taken very seriously in Washington."

Burt told Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken that he thought a new way should be found to enable Turkey to fulfill her responsibility within NATO.

Burt also met Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and discussed with him, in addition to the West-East relations, disarmament and the Cyprus issue. Burt said U.S. did not support moves to take the issue to the UN because it would result in no concrete solution.

During his stay here, Burt was received by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

He left today for Athens, followed by a trip to Cyprus on his "study tour" of the region.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. DEFICIT REACHES RECORD HIGH OCT-MAR PERIOD

OW262056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. Federal deficit has reached a record of 129.2 billion dollars in the first half of the current fiscal year, the Treasury Department announced today.

The six-month total is higher than the full year figure of 110.7 billion dollars last year which is the highest existing point for an annual federal deficit.

The skyrocketing deficit is mainly attributable to the economic recession. Industrial production continued to go downward in October and November last year, the first two months of the current fiscal year. Though it began to rise in the four months beginning December, the pace was rather slow.

The utilization rate of equipment at present is less than 70 percent and unemployment rate was 10.3 percent last March, according to statistics.

Official sources said the government revenue in the first half of the current fiscal year was 4.4 percent less than the same period last year with corporate taxes standing at 12.3 billion dollars, a 46.4 percent drop. But government expenditure increased by 12.3 percent in the same period with unemployment benefits 61 percent ahead of the same period last year and farm crop price support payments 51.8 percent ahead.

In face of the pressure triggered off by the deficit, there has been increasing demand in parliament for cancelling President Reagan's 10 percent tax-cut plan commencing 1 July.

Official sources and economists have feared that the record-high deficit could have strangled the economic pick-up that has just appeared in the past few months if the president refused to make a concession on tax reduction.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREEK PREMIER ON U.S. BASES NEGOTIATIONS

OW260330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--"It is the Greek Government's inalienable right to suspend some or the entire activities of the U.S. bases when the nation's vital interests call for it," Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu said in a televised statement tonight.

Papandreu also said that the negotiations on the future of the U.S. bases in Greece "cannot continue and be fruitful if no agreement is reached on two crucial points."

These two points were, he said, "First: the duration of the new agreement on the bases which should include a terminal date, that is a time-table for the expiring of the agreement. Second: a contractual commitment from the American side ensuring the balance of forces in our region, a prerequisite of vital significance for our country's security."

He said the U.S. negotiator in the bases talks Reginald Bartholomew "does not appear to accept either the time-table or the preservation of the military balance in the Aegean, and therefore, there is no meaning in continuing the negotiations so long as the American side insists on its refusal."

Referring to other issues concerning the negotiations, the premier said: "As we have reiterated, the bases, as long as they stay in our country, cannot be an uncontrolled launching point for intervention in other countries with which Greece maintains friendly relations."

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TURKISH, SAUDI OFFICIALS VIEW MIDEAST, U.S., USSR

OW261551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Ankara, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and the visiting Saudi Second Deputy Premier and Minister of Defence Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud yesterday expressed their concern over the tense situation in the Middle East.

In a speech at a dinner he gave in honor of 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, Ulusu said, "Despite our efforts, tensions in the region have not been brought to an end and new sources of tension have opened the Middle East to foreign threats and dangers."

He pointed out that the aggressive and expansionist policies of Israel have become a major problem of the region. He pledged his country's support for the Arab people, particularly the Palestinian people.

The prime minister also expressed his worry about the Iran-Iraq war, saying his country will continue its mediation efforts to end the war when the situation permits.

Ulusu described the long Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as another source of tension in the region.

In his speech at the dinner, 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, who arrived here on 24 April for an official visit, appealed to the superpowers, especially the United States, to deter Israeli aggression in the Middle East.

"The challenge and aggression of Israel constitute the essence of the Palestinian problem," he pointed out.

He added that the war between Iran and Iraq affected all the countries in the region. He expressed his appreciation of Turkey's constructive role in trying to bring about a settlement of any difficulty in the Islamic community, such as the Iran-Iraq conflict.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NICARAGUA CHARGES U.S. WITH AGGRESSION ATTEMPTS

OW280206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0150 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] United Nations, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Nicaragua charged the U.S. Government yesterday with intensifying efforts to carry out plans of military aggression against Nicaragua and appealed to the U.S. public and congress to stop their government's maneuvers.

The charge was contained in a press release issued by the permanent mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations here yesterday.

According to the press release, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government of national reconstruction of Nicaragua, accused the U.S. Government of getting other countries involved to carry out its plans of military aggression against his country and extending the conflict throughout the region.

Daniel Ortega charged that "Costa Rican territory is being used to open a new front for military aggression against Nicaragua."

"The Reagan administration," he added, "is promoting this situation behind the back and without the knowledge of the Costa Rican Government, and without the consent of President Monge." He also criticized the U.S. Government for carrying out spy overflights and shipping weapons and war material to ex-Somoza guardsmen.

Daniel Ortega rejected the U.S. accusation of arms shipments to the Salvadoran guerrillas and denied the installation of Soviet missiles in Nicaragua and the construction of a floating dock on the Nicaraguan Pacific coast by the Soviet Union.

He asserted that Nicaragua "will defend its program of non-alignment, political pluralism and mixed economy."

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND PROTESTS U.S. ANTI-POLISH BROADCASTS

OW281445 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The Polish Foreign Ministry today summoned U.S. Charge D'affaires Herbert Wilgis and handed him a note protesting against the anti-Polish activities of the "Voice of America" and "Radio Free Europe."

"The Ministry demanded a stop be put to those activities aimed against Poland," the Polish TV reported.

A government press spokesman said in a statement, "The Polish-language broadcasts beamed by these radio stations have a slanderous character as a rule, aiming at destabilization of the situation in Poland by instigating social unrest and street riots. They very often contain direct instructions to saboteurs in their fight against the constitutional system in Poland."

The statement also said that Wilgis had been told that the American Embassy library must be closed to the Poles, because it had gone beyond international law and norms of the UN Charter by showing films and TV programs slandering the People's Republic of Poland.

The statement said in conclusion that the Polish Government "reserves the right to apply whatever means it deems appropriate to counteract such enemy actions aimed against the Polish people's republic."

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. COMMISSION URGES EDUCATIONAL REFORM

OW281413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Education in the United States has deteriorated drastically in the past two decades and it is imperative to carry out educational reform, said an Education Commission report released at the White House yesterday.

The report, entitled "A Nation at Risk: the Imperative for Educational Reform," was released by the National Commission on Excellence in Education.

"The educational foundations of our society are presently being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity" and "our society and its educational institutions seem to have lost sight of the basic purposes of schooling and of the high expectations and disciplined effort needed to attain them," the report said.

Figures cited by the commission study showed:

--American students were never first or second in 19 academic tests conducted internationally a decade ago;

--average achievement of high school students on most standarized tests is now lower than 26 years ago;

--about 23 million adult Americans are functionally illiterate; and

--about 13 percent of all 17-year-olds in the United States can be considered functionally illiterate, and functional illiteracy among minority youth may run as high as 40 percent.

The commission pointed out that there is a shortage of teachers in mathematics, science and foreign languages although most schools are overstaffed and about half of the newly employed teachers in mathematics, science and English are not qualified.

The commission recommended a wide range of educational reforms, including more school hours for high schools, higher standards for academic performance

and student conduct, higher requirement for college admission and better teachers and higher pay in universities.

In conclusion, the commission called upon "educators, parents and public officials at all levels to assist in bringing about the educational reform" and to "provide the financial support."

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREEKS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S. BASES' PRESENCE

OW290220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Tens of thousands of people gathered in the Central Constitution Square here this evening to press for the dismantling of U.S. bases and to support the government's stand in the base talks.

The mass rally was organized by the Greek General Confederation of Labor (GSEE). The demonstrators held slogans reading: "Out with the bases of death," "Long live national independence," and "Yes to negotiations, but no to blackmail--yes to an agreement on an equality basis, no to subjugation."

They assembled outside the Parliament Building and heard speeches calling for "vigilance and combat preparedness of the Greek people" and supporting the government's stand on the base talks.

"The Greek Government will have our undivided support in its actions aimed at the removal of the bases in due course, in securing the balance of forces in the Aegean and in stabilizing peace in this sensitive part of the Mediterranean," said one speaker at the rally.

A resolution approved by the GSEE welcomed the government's recent stance in "not giving in to blackmail and the unacceptable American provocations."

According to radio reports, similar rallies were also held in Salonica, Piraeus and other Greek cities.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NICARAGUA HITS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

OW291256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--About 50,000 Nicaraguans demonstrated in downtown Managua yesterday against the United States for its further involvement and interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries.

Nicaraguan Government leaders attended the rally and criticized the U.S. policy of aggression in Central America.

The demonstrators carried a huge banner reading: "Sandinists rifles face the imperialist aggression."

The protest action came following U.S. President Ronald Reagan's major policy statement on Central America yesterday.

In his nationally televised speech before a joint session of Congress, Reagan said in view of the struggles in Central America that threaten U.S. "security and prosperity," the United States should be involved in the political affairs, including elections, in the countries concerned and give more economic and military assistance to pro-U.S. governments.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran guerrillas' radio "Venceremos" said Reagan's speech reflected the "serious worry and desperation" of his administration "which tried to convince a hostile congress and senate to continue his interventionist plans in the region."

Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo told reporters Wednesday night in Cancun, Mexico, where he has held a summit with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, that "If the United States thinks the situation in Nicaragua presents a risk for their security, that's their problem, and if they decide to intervene in Nicaragua, they'll be doing that without the support of Brazil."

However, Honduras and El Salvador hailed Reagan's Central American policy and urged the U.S. Congress to approve more aid for them.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'JINGJI RIBAO' EXAMINES HUNGARY'S WAGE SYSTEM

HK250604 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Li Jun [2621 1498]: "The Way Hungary Controls Wages and Bonuses"]

[Text] Wage reform is an important component of economic structural reform in Hungary. Hungary carried out three major reforms of its wage system in 1957, 1968 and 1980. Under the premise of adhering to centralized regulation by the state, Hungary has given greater decisionmaking power to enterprises over specified wage amounts. Under the existing wage regulation system, Hungary tries to base workers' basic wages and other incomes directly on the results of the operation of their enterprises and the achievements of their work so as to give full play to wages and bonuses in stimulating the workers' production enthusiasm.

Hungarian economists hold that an important function of the wage regulation system is to help maintain the balance between the gross volume of consumer goods and the purchase power in society. If this balance is broken, there will be difficulties in the development of the national economy. They attach great importance to preventing workers' incomes from growing excessively through economic means (mainly taxation) and to regulating the differences between wages in different enterprises.

Control Wage Through Wage Growth Taxes

Since 1980, Hungary has adopted six forms of wage regulation in three categories of enterprises:

1. The enterprises which are not easily affected by external factors and mainly rely on improving productivity to increase profits practice the "system of relative total wage volume" or "the system of relative total wage amount" with the number of workers fixed to the level suited to the needs of production. Under this system, enterprises can regulate their total wage volume or average wage level according to the increase in net output value and the prescribed coefficients. (For example, if net output value increases by 1 percent over the level of the previous year, the total wage volume or the average wage level may be raised by 0.3. percent.)

2. "The system of total wage volume" and "the system of average wage level" are instituted in the enterprises which can earn only slight profits or cannot earn profits because of a restriction of external factors (such as the fuel and power industry) and some institutions. They have to follow the provisions set by the central authorities and raise their total wage volume or average wage level by a certain percentage. (Concrete amounts vary from one unit to another, but the ceiling is 4 percent.)

3. The enterprises which are in between (those that have part of their business can be fully subject to the profit principle) implement "the system of relative central total wage volume" and "the system of relative central average wage level." Under these systems, these enterprises can raise their total wage volume or average wage level at the rate prescribed by the central authorities. At the same time, an extra wage increase may be decided according to the growth in net output value and the prescribed coefficients.

The state designates which wage system an enterprise should be subject to according to the characteristics of its operation. Most enterprises belong to the first category. Apart from these wage regulation systems, the central authorities have not set any unified regulations over wages forms in the enterprises and each enterprise may have its own specific form which it considers suitable. At present, the most popular wage forms in Hungary include time wage, piece-rate wage and wage based on collective contracts. Specific wage grades and concrete amounts are also decided by enterprises themselves according to the general level of other enterprises in the same trade.

Hungary's current wage policy is to ensure that wages in all enterprises may increase each year no matter what their business results, and the state specifies a minimum growth rate each year. (The present rate is 1.5 percent. If an enterprise does not increase its profits at this rate, the wage increase will be paid by the state from its budget.) At the same time, the highest tax-free wage increase rate is regularly raised. According to the current provisions, the highest tax-free wage increase rate for the second category of enterprises is 4 percent. If the enterprises increase their wages at a rate higher than that, they must pay wage increase taxes. The highest tax-free wage increase rate for the first and third categories of enterprises is 9 percent and a wage increase tax with a 600-percent maximum will be imposed on them if their wage increase exceeds the tax-free ceiling. Tax payments will debit the enterprises' accounts of bonus funds. If an enterprise does not use the amount of wage increase approved by the authorities, the amount may be credited to the account of wage reserves and used next fiscal year.

Control Bonus Issuance Through Progressive Taxes

In Hungary, workers' incomes mainly come from their wages. Bonuses paid by enterprises account for only a small percentage of their incomes. Most bonuses are issued in some special categories, such as innovation awards, economy awards and quality awards, so as to encourage workers who have made special contributions. Enterprises have the right to decide the proportion

between their funds for development and funds for bonuses. But the state uses progressive taxes to indirectly control this distribution and prevent bonus funds from growing too rapidly. According to Hungary's regulations, when bonus funds exceed the total amount of wages by 4 percent, a high tax (with a rate of 300 percent) will be imposed; if bonus funds exceed the total wage amount by 20 percent, the tax rate will become 800 percent. That means that for each dollar the enterprise issues as a bonus, it has to pay the state 8 dollars in tax. Enterprises can issue bonuses as high as 20 percent of the total wage amount; if this ceiling is exceeded, the state will use administrative means to bring the situation under control.

CSO: 4005/773

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED NATIONS RELEASES STUDY ON ARMS RACE

OW220944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Roughly 75 percent of global military spending, 90 percent of the international weaponry exports and virtually 99 percent of worldwide expenditures on military research and development emanate from six developed countries led by Washington and Moscow.

A United Nations study on the arms race published here recently notes that world military spending during 1978-1981 rose faster than before. In the years 1978 and 1982, world military expenditures exceeded 1,600 billion U.S. dollars. Between 1977 and 1981, international arms trade amounted to over 120-140 billion dollars, two-thirds of which is connected with tension-ridden developing countries which have been involved in nearly all of the more than 130 armed conflicts since World War II.

Other conclusions drawn by the UN study are: The international political climate has deteriorated greatly in the last several years; recurring crises in various parts of the world have been exacerbated by the increasing tensions among the leading arms race participants; there has been no downward trend in nuclear testing since 1963; the United States and the Soviet Union accounted for most of the nuclear tests conducted in 1981; the 1980's began with a situation of virtual stalemate in disarmament negotiations; efforts to restrain qualitative advances in military technology through negotiations are becoming much more difficult; and there is a growing public awareness of the dangers of war, particularly nuclear war.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN SHELVES 'RECOGNIZE ISRAEL FIRST' POLICY

OW221341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government decided yesterday to shelve its "recognize Israel first" concept and instead use its influence on countries concerned to create conditions for "peace talks with the presence of Palestinian representatives."

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will reportedly seek U.S. understanding of the policy shift through U.S.-Japan summit talks.

The "recognize Israel first" concept was first raised by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone after he took office, to alter the long-pursued government stand for "mutual recognition of Palestinians' right to self-determination and Israel's right to existence."

Setting the keynote for the Japanese Government's Middle East policy, the "recognize Israel first" conception was aimed at seeking approaches to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East disputes by asking the Arab world to first recognize Israel's right to existence.

However, this conception has met with strong opposition from the Arab countries which assert that even if Israel were recognized first, it would still refuse to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Believing that the "recognize Israel first" concept is not opportune, the Japanese Government turns to the idea of favouring the participation of Palestinian representatives in peace talks.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KOHL, THATCHER HOLD ANGLO-GERMAN SUMMIT

OW231439 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] London, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Kohl and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher began the 13th Anglo-German Summit here today to discuss world recession, EEC affairs and euromissiles.

Kohl, who arrived here with five cabinet members last night, is also to seek Mrs Thatcher's support for early approval of an EEC declaration on European union during his two-day visit. The federal chancellor will preside over the next West European Summit meeting in June.

During the talks, Mrs Thatcher and Kohl were trying to find a common approach to the two forthcoming summit meetings on which both were reportedly pinning hopes of an end to the recession and of some reforms of EEC finances.

The two summit meetings are the Seven-Nation's Economic Summit in Williamsburg in the United States next month and the meeting of the 10 EEC heads of government in Stuttgart in June.

While Kohl holds talks today with Mrs Thatcher, his cabinet members--Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Economics Minister Otto G. Lambsdorff, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Defense Minister Manfred Woerner--met their British counterparts.

In addition to EEC matters, NATO affairs, the new session of the European Security Conference in Madrid and preparations for the Western Economic Summit in May were expected to dominate discussions between the British and Federal German ministers.

Reports here said that the regular summit meeting has particular significance as this is the first since Kohl was confirmed in office by the recent federal election, during which he had received "discreet help" from Mrs Thatcher.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAO CHENGHI RECEIVES BRAZILIAN-CHINESE GROUP

HK230348 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1410 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council, received at the Great Hall of the People all members of the Brazilian-Chinese sightseeing group this afternoon.

During the interview, Liao Chengzhi said that China is now marked by political and social stability and unity and by rapid economic development. A state with a population of 1 billion is, of course, a big country. However, I can tell everyone that no matter how powerful our country is, we will not practice great-nation chauvinism. Our policy of upholding world peace and our policy of opening the door to the world will never change. Liao Chengzhi said that the great cause of reunifying the motherland with the peaceful return of Taiwan can be realized entirely. The United States' tight hold on Taiwan cannot prevent the return of Taiwan to the motherland. On this point, everyone can rest assured.

Liao Chengzhi told the guests about the progress of construction in China and fervently answered their questions. He said: We are thankful to overseas Chinese for their concern over and support for China's construction efforts. He also expressed the hope that, on the basis of patriotic thinking, overseas Chinese would unite and act in concert to make new contributions to the great cause of reunifying China.

Yang Shaocai, head of the sightseeing group and director of the Brazilian-Chinese Association, said: We left the mainland of China 30 or 40 years ago. In the past, we heard much about the poor and backward situation in China. Now, by seeing things for ourselves, we know that all that had been said about China was not based on facts. We are very happy that China's construction efforts are proceeding at a rapid pace, that there is social stability and that the people are living a very good life.

Peng Guanghan and Zhuang Yanlin, vice chairmen of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council, were present during the interview. After the interview, the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs held a banquet in honor of all members of the sightseeing group. The 32-member Brazilian-Chinese sightseeing group, which came to China at the invitation of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council, entered the country through Shenzhen on 14 April. After visiting Guangzhou, Kunming and Xian, they arrived in Beijing on the evening of 20 April.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAELIS WILL ABANDON BEGIN 'SOONER OR LATER'

HK220912 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Israeli People's Real Demand"]

[Text] According to reports, over 8,000 Israeli people held a demonstration, despite the rain, on the West Bank of the Jordan River, Arab territory occupied by Israel, on 18 April to protest against the Begin authorities setting up new Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River, where the Palestinian people live in compact communities. This act has strongly proved that the Israeli people have awakened and that the expansionist policy pursued by the Begin authorities finds less and less support among the people.

The Israeli authorities have repeatedly launched savage aggressive wars against the Arab countries over a long period of time. They have driven over 1 million of Arab Palestinian people out of places they have lived for generations. At the same time, the Israeli authorities have also built many Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip in an attempt to bring about a fundamental change in the percentage of different nationalities in the occupied land and in the ARab influence and finally to annex these places, thus thoroughly strangling the Palestinian people's just cause of recovering their homeland.

The aggressive expansionist policy pursued by the Israeli authorities has not only brought untold catastrophies to the Arab people but has also brought great misfortune to the Israeli people. Israel's economy is going from bad to worse. It is beset with financial difficulties, inflation and soaring prices. The people's standard of living is lowered. Bitter facts have made more and more Israeli people understand that the war policy purused by the Begin authorities is leading them to the abyss of death and that their real enemies are not the Arab Palestinian people but the Israeli expansionist authorities. The Israeli people have held demonstrations on several occasions to protest against the erroneous policy of the Begin authorities.

At present, the struggle of the Israeli people has extended to the West Bank area. They want peace. They want to become friendly with the Palestinian people and oppose setting up settlements. This is the real demand of the Israeli people. This demand indicates that the incorrigibly obstinate Begin authorities will sooner or later be abandoned by the Israeli people.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRITAIN CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

OW230240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] London, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain carried out an underground nuclear test in the Nevada Desert of the United States today, announced the British Defense Ministry.

The 20-kiloton device was exploded 870 feet (265 meters) below ground.

It is generally believed that the test blast may have been part of the new Trident missile program.

Britain is developing its own warheads for the American-designed Trident missiles which will be used on new submarines in the 1990's.

The previous British nuclear test carried out at the American underground site last year was connected with the Chevaline nuclear warhead program aimed at modernizing the British Polaris missiles.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

QUARTERLY ON EAST EUROPEAN ECONOMIC REFORMS

OW232026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--A Chinese quarterly says in its latest issue that East European countries are exploring ways to adjust and reform the structure of production and management to stabilize and re-vitalize their economies.

In a signed article entitled "East Europe Is Probing," the JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, quoting official statistics from East Europe, reviews economic slumps in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Democratic Germany.

The article believes that causes for their economic slumps are many-sided and that the two chief ones are the skyrocketing prices of oil and other raw materials and the aggravated over-all international economic situation.

Meanwhile, the article says, their extensive management of production also added to their economic difficulties.

From the late 1970's through the 1980's, their economies underwent profound changes in strategy and policy for development. It became an urgent task to speed up the intensive management of economy, the article says.

The article says a structural reform has begun in East Europe to make the structure of enterprises suit the need of economic intensive management and to solve contradictions between planned management and commercial production, between government decision and economic mechanism, between central planning and the self-governing right of enterprises.

One of the problems to be solved is to give enterprises an adequate and proper right to manage means of production, the article says.

The structure of production in those countries are characterized by slumps and by huge demands for capital funds, energy, raw materials and labor force on the one hand, but by low rates in productivity, material utilization and [word indistinct] capital funds on the other, the article says.

The article points out that these countries have gradually started or planned to take measures to restructure their production setups. The main aims are to reform the energy structure, reduce energy consumption, press down the metallurgical industry, reduce material waste; develop advanced industries, increase export-oriented products; accelerate the development of agriculture and raise the rate of self-sufficiency.

The strengthening of international division of labor, the article says, constitutes one of the major conditions for the realization of intensive management of the national economy. The key problem facing the East European states in this respect is how to solve the issue of division of labor within the framework of the COMECON, apart from insisting on the development of coordinated production with Western Europe on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. A summit of the COMECON member states is to be held this year to discuss vital issues of common concern. The approach to be taken to tackle the problem of division of labour within the COMECON will undoubtedly have a significant bearing on the prospects of the economic development of the East European countries.

In order to stabilize their economic situations and revitalize their economic activities, the East European states have begun taking steps forward to re-structure and reform their economies. The article believes that this is where the hope lies for a renewed economic prosperity and the maintenance of social stability in the East European states.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NOTARY PUBLICS SERVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW231404 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--China's notary public work is providing increased service to the country's economic development, according to the Ministry of Justice.

Last year, notarial offices of the country registered 410,000 documents--about 55 percent of the total documents handled--for economic contracts. These included a large number of contracts governing the responsibility system instituted in the rural areas. Notarial work has raised the contract-completion rate, the source said. Investigations in five counties of Sichuan Province, southwest China, indicated that the rate was over 95 percent.

China's notarial offices have been established in counties and cities. All are under the Departments of Justice at their respective level and none are subordinate to any other. Documents registered by any office are equally effective legally. There are now more than 2,000 such offices throughout the country with more than 6,000 notary publics.

Documents registered mainly involve inheritance, family relations, contracts and affairs of nonresidents or nonChinese residents.

An official of the ministry said that notarial work has also helped combat economic criminal offenses and prevent or reduce offenses that might cause conflicts and lawsuits. The notarial office in Linfen County, Shanxi Province, exposed in examining contracts a group of offenders conducting economic offenses involving 150,000 yuan of funds.

Notary work also provides more services to foreign economic contacts and activities, the official said. They include the documents on insurance certificates, business licenses, mutual benefit certificates, trademark registration and authenticity of funds for a project.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC CITED ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN MEMBER NATIONS

OW231535 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--The number of jobless in the EEC countries except Greece reached 12.1 million, or 10.9 percent of the total labor force, in March, according to figures released by the EEC statistics office here today.

The number of unemployed decreased by 2.2 percent as compared with February. This was due mainly to seasonal factors. The seasonally adjusted figures continue to rise.

Ireland recorded the highest unemployment rate of 15.2 percent, followed by The Netherlands and Belgium with 14.3 percent and 13.8 percent respectively.

Young people accounted for 37 percent of the total unemployed.

The European parliament will meet in Brussels on 27 and 28 April to discuss measures against unemployment, in particular youth unemployment.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THATCHER, KOHL AGREE ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW230316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] London, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today agreed that new U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles would have to be deployed in West Europe by the end of this year unless an arms accord with the Soviet Union was reached at the Geneva talks.

Speaking at a joint press conference with Chancellor Kohl after talks in London, Prime Minister Thatcher said that Britain and Federal Germany were determined to defend freedom but also to pursue disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union.

However, she noted, the prospects of eliminating both Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles were "very, very slender indeed."

Expressing full agreement with Mrs Thatcher, Kohl had this to say, if the Geneva talks were not successful, "We shall deploy the missiles and we shall stick to the timetable."

Turning to Britain's EEC prospects, Thatcher said she was confident that she could secure a rebate on Britain's EEC budget contributions for 1983 by the first week in June at the EEC Summit in Stuttgart. Kohl said that his government would do everything possible to ensure that the problem be solved.

Mrs Thatcher said her talks with Chancellor Kohl, which were paralleled by discussions between their senior ministers, were constructive, warm and held in a very friendly atmosphere.

Kohl's delegation left here for Bonn later today.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CORRESPONDENT VIEWS CHANGES IN NORTH SINAI

OW231850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 23 Apr 83

["Feature from Egypt: North Sinai Revisited"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, 23 Apr (XINHUA correspondent Chen Peiming)--It is a year since Egypt regained its sovereignty over the entire Sinai Peninsula. Not long ago, this correspondent paid a visit to north Sinai and the impressions were different from those of a previous visit. Many a change has taken place in the short period of one year.

Last September, this correspondent toured the beach of El-Arish, capital of north Sinai. There were occasional herds of sheep dotting the deserts, looking like dirty scraps of paper floating on an expensive yellow sea. And few people or vehicles were seen on the narrow, winding asphalt roads.

This time, however, the scene was quite different. The roads were being expanded and improved. Driving from the Qantara Ferry some 40 kilometers south of Port Said to El-Arish, it could be seen that the roads had undergone a facelift. At several places, new roads were in use while the old ones were deserted. Besides, some of the roads had been widened to two lanes.

Major General Munir Ahmed Shach, governor of North Sinai Province, said that from 25 April last year, when the entire Sinai was returned to Egypt, to June this year, 400 kilometers of asphalt roads will have been built in the province.

In addition, the provincial government has been trying to provide more housing to meet its people's need. Since 1979, when Egypt recovered part of Sinai, 6,000 rooms have been built. The government has also been trying to encourage the bedouins to settle down. They account for almost half of the province's population. While bedouin houses were rarely seen along the roads last September, they are a frequent part of the landscape now. In the bedouin villages the car passed by, men could be seen chatting, women carrying water and children playing in the sunset, all presenting a peaceful scene.

At the same time, education has also developed rapidly. There are now 70 schools in north Sinai while there were only 15 in 1979.

During the Israeli occupation, some land was under cultivation and 40 wells were sunk in an area stretching from El-Arish to Rafah bordering on Gaza Strip. Upon their evacuation, however, the Israelis destroyed all the facilities and buildings in the province and all the wells were plugged with sand.

Now 15 of the wells have been reopened and four desalination plants have been built as some of the wells produce saline water. The government has planned to divert water from the Nile to Rafah in three years. At present, some places still have to depend on water carried by truck from the other side of the Suez Canal.

There are about 3,000 fishermen with over 300 fishing boats in the area of the Bardawil Lake in north Sinai. They caught 4,000 tons of fish last year. All of these fish were purchased by the State Fishery Corporation. A new village for the fishermen and their families is being built near the lake. The local authorities have also decided to build new ports for the fishing boats.

The work of desert amelioration in the Rafah area has started. Up to now, 1,200 feddans of land (one feddan equals 1.038 acres) can be used to cultivate vegetables and fruits.

The question of generating electricity has also been a concern for the government. This correspondent saw new power lines going up. We were told that power plants have been built in the cities of El-Arish and Farah and many diesel generators are operated in villages and towns. We were also told that the laying of a total length of 150 kilometres of high pressure electric cable from Qantara to Rafah will be finished by June.

A coal mine with a deposit of 65 million tons in north Sinai will be exploited. Now, the province owns a salt field and will own a cement plant.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'GUOJI WENTI YANJIU' VIEWS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW232018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The emergence of the Non-Aligned Movement has to a certain extent changed the balance of political forces in the world.

This is a comment made by Yin Chengde in an article in the latest issue of the JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.

The article, entitled "Surging Tide of the Times--the Non-Aligned Movement," says the emergence of the movement has sped up the disintegration of the imperialist colonial system and attacked and weakened the positions and power of imperialism and hegemonism.

Explaining the historical causes for the movement, the article points out, "The intensification of international tension by opposed military blocs pushed the newly-emerged countries into seeking an effective way of maintaining world peace." The Non-Aligned Movement is "a form of struggle for the newly-emerged countries to get an equal status in the international arena and to defend their legitimate rights," the article says. It adds that the emergence of the movement itself "represents a challenge to the power politics of hegemonism and hence a contribution to the democratization of international relations."

The article says that in the wake of the daily increasing threats posed by Soviet and U.S. hegemonism against world peace and the people of various countries and particularly against the independence, sovereignty and security of the third world countries, the struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement has turned to opposing the two superpowers.

Having referred to the political struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement, the article points out that it is not accidental that the non-aligned countries have paid more and more attention to the economic struggle. The economic problems of the developing countries have in fact become political problems. And the settlement of these problems constitutes a key to the maintenance and consolidation of political independence and the realization of social tranquility of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries. It

also constitutes a main feature in the maintenance of world peace and stability, it adds.

Referring to the fact that the Soviet Union has called itself a "most reliable ally" of the Non-Aligned Movement, the article points out that the aim of this Soviet boast was to make the Non-Aligned Movement change its purpose and form an alliance with the Soviet Union so as to act as a little companion in the "big international community." In brief, the Soviet aim was to overthrow the independence and sovereignty of the non-aligned countries and abolish the Non-Aligned Movement itself.

The article says: "The most abnormal act in depriving democratic Kampuchea of its seat in the Non-Aligned Movement is an outstanding instance of intervention and sabotage of the movement by hegemonism." It considers this is trampling upon the inherent principle and purpose of the Non-Aligned Movement and an attempt to legalize Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and to justify its power politics.

The article says that the sharpening of disputes and contradictions within the Non-Aligned Movement and even their turning to protracted military conflicts "have to a great extent affected the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement and limited its role, and have provided hegemonism with an opportunity for expansion and infiltration."

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO URGES MOSCOW TO BE SERIOUS AT INF TALKS

OW230250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--NATO's Special Consultative Group (SCG) today urged the Soviet Union to take a serious and constructive attitude once negotiations resume at Geneva in May.

In a press statement this afternoon following the group's one-day meeting here, chairman of the group Richard Burt said that the U.S. proposal of 31 March on an interim agreement for the intermediate-range nuclear forces talks has been endorsed by the North Atlantic Council and the allied governments but rejected by the Soviet Union.

Burt told newsmen that the SCG considers the Soviet Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Gromyko's comments at the 2 April press conference as hasty and not representing Russia's final word. The Soviet Union is asked to consider the proposal seriously during the recess so as to make it possible to reach a credible agreement at the next round of Geneva negotiations.

At today's meeting, the SCG reviewed the first four rounds of negotiations and discussed preparations and prospects for the upcoming round which begins on 17 May at Geneva. It refined in more detail the new U.S. proposal, but Burt declined to specify. The group reaffirmed that the allies remain determined to proceed with the planned deployment of NATO's own INF missiles in the absence of concrete results in the negotiations.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEGIN EXPOSES 'TRUE COLORS' IN NEGOTIATIONS

HK250842 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 83 p 6

[*"International Jottings"* by Guo Zhang [0948 4545]: "A Hard-to-Come-by Confession"]

[Text] On 20 April, Israeli ringleader Begin talked about the negotiations on the withdrawal from Lebanon and said that the negotiations were difficult. However, he alleged that Israel "is determined to obtain through struggle the conditions to guarantee the peace and security of its northern border," and that "the only feasible way to achieve peace for the residents on Israel's northern border is by fighting."

This was indeed a hard-to-come-by confession. In spite of the fact that Begin's career has relied on aggression and expansion, he has always blamed the launching of war on the Palestinian people who have thirsted to return to their homeladn. Now, carried away by success, he has given a confession of his own accord and betrayed the truth.

Begin's naked belligerent language has not only exposed his own true colors as a war maniac, but has also disclosed the reason why there has not been any substantive progress in the negotiations, which have dragged on for more than 4 months, between Lebanon, Israel and the United States on the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

Begin worships killing and fighting and has already benefited from it. However, he should not forget the truth proved time and again by history that the only final destination for warmongers is the rubbish heap of history.

CSO: 4005/773

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' URGES PEACE TALKS BETWEEN IRAN, IRAQ

HK230846 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 83 p 6

[*"Short" commentary: "Quickly Stop Fighting and Hold Peace Talks"*]

[Text] For several days running, heated fighting has broken out again between Iran and Iraq. Destroyed oil wells have been leaking oil and polluting wide expanses of the Gulf. It is reported that oil is gushing out at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day, affecting sea surfaces. This poses a serious threat to the Gulf states and international navigation. The 31 month-long Gulf war has not only brought increasing difficulties to both sides at war, but also threatens the livelihood of the people of various Gulf states and the stability of the Middle East situation. This has inevitably aroused the serious concern of the Gulf states and the international community.

In an effort to stop the fighting between Iran and Iraq, some international organizations and countries have on many occasions acted as intermediaries and offered their good offices. Recently, the Islamic People's Council established a mediation committee calling on Iran and Iraq to immediately stop fighting and hold peace talks. The Gulf Cooperation Committee also decided to dispatch an international delegation to Baghdad and Tehran, in order to solve the ever serious problem of oil pollution. The Kuwaiti Government has arranged for a special envoy to immediately visit the permanent member states of the UN Security Council and urge the United Nations to take effective measures to stop the fighting between Iran and Iraq. All these diplomatic efforts have given expression to the fervent wish of the international community for an early cessation of the fighting between Iran and Iraq.

Iran and Iraq both belong to the Third World and are both Moslem countries. Common interests outweigh differences. There is no need to compete for superiority. At present, given the urgent appeal of the international community for the cessation of the fighting between Iran and Iraq, we hope that they will take the whole situation into consideration and take a wise stand, quickly letting bygones be bygones, stopping the fighting and holding peace talks and thus contributing toward the cause of peace in the Middle East and in the world.

CSO: 4005/773

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON SPAIN'S LATIN AMERICA DIPLOMACY

HK250942 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "Spain Actively Carries Latin American Diplomacy"]

[Text] At a time when the situation in Central America is becoming increasingly tense, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran made an official visit to Mexico and Colombia from 13-18 April. According to reports, one of the purposes of this visit was to seek a way to effect peace in Central America. Minister Moran said: "Spain will spare no effort and is ready to run any risks" for this purpose. This indicated that the Spanish Government had taken a serious attitude toward and has paid high attention to the situation in Latin America.

Spain has close relations with Latin American nations in respect to history, race and language. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is currently vice chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Committee for Supporting Nicaragua. He is regarded as "the European leader in power who has the best knowledge of Latin America's affairs." Since assuming power last December, the government of the Spanish Socialist Worker's Party has taken an active part in diplomatic activities in Latin America. During the early days of the government, Prime Minister Gonzalez declared that Spain was facing a "great historical moment" for developing relations with Latin American nations. He also proposed holding a "small-scale Helsinki conference" to be attended by the nations concerned so as to relax tension in Central America. Afterward, Spain dispatched a number of official and unofficial delegations to Mexico, Cuba, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela. American and Cuban high-ranking officials have also come to Madrid one after another. Apart from bilateral relations, all these meetings have dealt with the situation in Central America. Spain also participated in the Latin American Integration Association as an observer. On the 100th day after the government came to power, it declared that Latin America was the "primary goal" of its foreign policies.

The Latin American situation has been in turbulence for a long time and is becoming more and more complicated because of the unceasing interference of the superpowers and external influences. The active Spanish diplomatic activities in Latin America are now mainly concentrated on mediation between

conflicting nations. The Spanish Government has repeatedly indicated that it is ready to work as a mediator if it is invited by the nations in Central America so as to contribute its efforts to peace in this region. The Spanish Government also holds: The deterioration of the situation in Central America is due to the factors caused by superpowers. So it proposes that the right to self-determination of nations in this region must be strengthened. The Spanish Government also holds that a realistic attitude should be taken toward various democratic forces and they should be allowed to join in dialogues and negotiations so as to lead these nations to the process of peace and democracy. This position of the Spanish Government has been supported by many Latin American nations and statesmen. Prime Minister Gonzalez has announced that he will visit Colombia, Venezuela and Panama in early June.

The active diplomatic activities of the Spanish Government in Latin America can help improve Spain's position in the international political arena and bring its role as a bridge between Europe and Latin America into play. At the same time, this also serves the purpose for its own economic development. Latin America has a broad territory, rich in various resources. It can provide a broad market and rich raw materials. When Spain's effort to join the EEC was set back, it more eagerly hoped to develop economic cooperation with Latin American nations. Last year, Spain's exports to Latin America accounted for 10 percent of its total exports, with 1/2 being industrial products. The major products Spain imports from Latin America are petroleum and mineral products. At present, the Spanish Government is working out a long-term cooperation plan which includes exchanges of technicians and college students with Latin American nations. The government also encourages private businesses to invest in Latin America.

Facts in the past few months have shown that Spain has to deal with many difficulties in the course of its Latin America diplomacy despite some favorable conditions. In the schedule of the Spanish Government's diplomatic affairs, there are still problems concerning the participation in the European Community, the freezing of the plan to join the integrated military organization of NATO and the recovery of sovereignty over Gibraltar. However, no progress has been made yet in all these questions which are by no means insignificant. Therefore, Spain cannot but continue to focus its attention on Europe. The trouble in Central America has been brewing for quite some time. With the long-standing interference of the superpowers, the situation has become very complicated. It is too early to predict whether Spain can realize its diplomatic goal in this region.

CSO: 4005/773

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETS

HK240726 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 83 p 6

[Special dispatch from correspondents Lin Jun [2651 6511] and Yao Li [1202 4539]: "NATO Special Consultative Group Reiterates Reagan Proposal on Limiting Missiles in Europe"]

[Text] Brussels, 22 Apr--The NATO Special Consultative Group held a meeting here today. The meeting mainly reviewed the four previous rounds of U.S.-Soviet talks on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and discussed the preparations and prospects for the fifth round, which begins in May.

Richard Burt, special consultative group chairman and U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, issued a statement after the meeting, reiterating President Reagan's proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union should reach a provisional agreement on missiles in Europe. He also stated that the United States and its allies were determined to reach a fair and reasonable agreement with the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks, but if there were no concrete results from the talks, the allies would be resolved to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe. When asked by a reporter whether the United States was prepared to put forward more detailed proposals, Burt replied that the United States was discussing this.

The Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe adjourned on 28 March without result. In order to break the deadlock in the talks, Reagan proposed a provisional agreement on 30 March: the Soviet Union should reduce its MRBMs by the same number as the United States was reducing its missiles in Europe, until the numbers of both sides were equal. However, Reagan's proposal was rejected by the Soviet Union. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko held that the Reagan proposal reflected Washington's "extremely mistaken viewpoint," that is, the more pressure exerted on Moscow, the greater the likelihood of agreement being reached in Geneva. Public opinion here holds that although Gromyko rejected the Reagan proposal, he chose his words carefully and by no means closed the door to the talks.

CSO: 4005/773

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT, USSR SIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD

OW240745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Egypt and the Soviet Union signed here today the executive program of their agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation for the coming two years.

The program includes exchange of scholarships and visits of scientists for joint researches, and the dispatch of Soviet professors for work in Egyptian institutes.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Yuri Kirichenko, director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Department of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, is visiting Egypt and has held talks with Egyptian Foreign Ministry experts.

The program was an added sign of the improving relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union since President Husni Mubarak came to power in 1981.

The relations between the two countries started worsening in 1972 when Egypt ordered some 17,000 Soviet military advisers out of the country and actually came into a frozen [as received] in September 1981 when the Soviet ambassador was recalled at the insistence of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN OFFICIAL WARNS OF POPULATION DISPARITY

OW252116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--A United Nations official today warned of the disparity of population between the developed and developing countries, saying some 80 percent of the world population will be living in the developing countries by the end of the century.

Rafael Salas, executive director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, said here at the opening session of a week-long meeting on population resources, environment and development that the world had witnessed during the past thirty years an unprecedented demographic disequilibrium.

Ninety percent of the future increase in world population will occur in the developing countries, he said.

Global population has increased from 2.5 billion in 1950 to 4.6 billion in 1983 and it projected to reach 6.1 billion by the year 2000, he said.

He called for transfer of technology from the developed to developing countries, more rational utilization of natural resources and other measures to help ease the population problem.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUPS IN WESTERN EUROPE MEET

OW250445 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Zurich, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--West European associations of friendship with China will devote their efforts to promoting friendship and mutual understanding with China.

This was pledged by leading members of friendship associations from various West European countries at an annual conference in Zurich from 22 to 24 April.

The participants reviewed the work of their respective associations during the past year and exchanged experience. They also discussed ways and means to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the people of West European countries and China and to coordinate the activities of various organizations.

"At present there is immense interest among the West European people in China, and there has been a big increase of political, economic and cultural exchanges between Western Europe and China in recent years," president of the conference and vice-president of the Swiss Association of Friendship with China Rita Erb told XINHUA at the end of the meeting today. She stressed, "The conditions for promoting friendship with China in Western Europe are very favorable today."

The meeting decided that the 1984 conference of European friendship associations will be held in Oslo, Norway.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SWEDEN ACCUSES USSR OF SUBMARINE VIOLATION

OW261926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union sent six submarines into the Stockholm archipelago last October, an official commission of inquiry said in a report today.

Sweden has reportedly recalled its ambassador to Moscow and will send a protest note to the Soviet Government this afternoon.

The Swedish Foreign Affairs Committee, chaired by King Carl XVI Gustav and comprising representatives of the Social-Democrat, Conservative, Centrist and Liberal Parties was to meet later today to discuss the report and "any diplomatic moves which might be warranted," according to the commission.

The Submarine Defense Commission appointed by the Swedish Government on 21 October 1982 for investigation of the foreign submarines' intrusion identified the Soviet vessels as three full-size submarines and three mini-submarines.

It said that the "affair of the six Soviet submarines detected last October near Muskoe Naval Base came under a series of operations conducted by the Soviet Union inside the Stockholm archipelago." In October, the Swedish Navy spent three weeks searching the shallow waters off the Muskoe Base after a submarine, believed to be Soviet, was sighted.

The commission also said that it had based its judgment on visual reports and on sonar findings, as well as on photographs of imprints of a submarine hull and keel on the sea bed off Muskoe.

The commission also found that "more than 40 submarine violations of Swedish territorial waters, many of which are within internal waters, have been registered during 1982. This represents a considerable increase in the number of violations as compared to earlier years."

It said that suspicions must never be allowed to arise on the part of the superpowers and their alliances that Swedish territory may be opened to the disposal of any of the powers and thus constituting the basis for future aggression.

It warned that no foreign power will be allowed to take advantage of Swedish territory.

The commission also submitted proposals for further strengthening of Swedish submarine defence capacity, amounting to a total of 200-250 million Swedish crowns.

The Swedish Government adopted a proposal on 3 March 1983 which granted the armed forces the right to act without prior warning against foreign submarine violations.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' INTERVIEWS SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT

HK270750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 83 p 6

[*"Special dispatch" from Victoria: "Seychelles President Rene Interviewed by our Own Reporters on Eve of China Visit: Seychelles Supports Namibian Independence and Calls on the Superpowers to Withdraw from the Indian Ocean"*]

[Text] On the eve of his visit to China, France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, granted an interview to RENMIN RIBAO reporters Bao Shishao and Ma Shikun. He also answered their questions.

Question: May I ask your excellency the president how is Seychelles developing its national economy suiting measures to local conditions and what has been newly planned for the future?

Answer: Seychelles is a small country and it has opened its economy wide to the outside world. In the past, it was under colonial rule and had to take all orders from London. In order to develop our economy, we must carry out reforms on a relatively large scale, reduce our dependence on imported goods and rely more on our own production. In the past, we produced only coconut products such as copra. We produced practically nothing else. We had to import all our food. At present, we are making efforts to build agricultural bases in order to produce a large proportion of the food we need.

Seychelles' biggest resources are in the vast sea area under our control. We must adopt the wisest method to exploit these resources. After carrying out serious studies for some time, we have started to develop fishery and have set up a fishery development company to take charge of work in this respect. Our development in the future depends on exploiting maritime resources. Work in this respect will be integrated with the development of far-off islands. We have many islands which are a long way from one another and it is far from easy to develop them.

At present, Seychelles' economic development depends on tourism to a very great extent. However, tourism is a fragile and risky foundation which can only be regarded as a means to attain our goal and used for developing agriculture. We hope to develop processing industries for agricultural products and fishery after we have made achievements in developing agriculture.

In this way, tourism will no longer be the mainstay of our national economy.

Question: What are your government's views and position on the question of setting up a peace zone in the Indian Ocean?

Answer: Our country is a nonaligned country. We do not belong to any of the two blocs of big countries, nor do we trust them. Therefore, we must persist in pursuing the nonalignment policy. We hold that all superpowers should withdraw from the Indian Ocean. In the past, there was no strife between big countries here and there was no need for such strife either. Some people have used various pretexts saying that it is necessary to defend the route for transporting petroleum and that they need to maintain parity of strength in the Indian Ocean. We hold that all these are entirely unacceptable. They should withdraw from the Indian Ocean and let the people of the Indian Ocean live peacefully in this area. For this reason, we denounce the existence of superpowers' military strength in this area.

In the past, we explicitly announced that we would never allow the superpowers to set up any military base in our territory. We will continue to struggle side by side with peace-loving people for setting up a peace zone. At the other end of the world at present, they are holding talks on disarmament and other issues and the Indian Ocean should be a place for them to put what they say into practice.

Question: Will your excellency the president please explain your government's position on the question of Namibia's independence and the question of opposing South African racism?

Answer: The Namibia issue is an important issue in Africa. We hold that Namibia should become independent as soon as possible. However, it is unfortunate that some people are exerting their influence behind the scenes. Namibia is a richly endowed country and there are many foreign enterprises there. We hold that the nonaligned movement and other international organizations should exert pressure to promote the liberation of the Namibian people. However, things often cannot be done so easily as we think. This is because of the existence of some foreign enterprises. Of course, we must continue to struggle for the freedom of the Namibian people.

The chief problem in the southern part of Africa is racist rule in South Africa. This is not only a problem of a racist regime with a bias against color of skin but also an economic problem. Many countries have big factories, mines, enterprises and projects of economic development in South Africa. They are trying to prevent the people from winning their freedom. While they are talking about opposition to the apartheid policy, they are supporting the South African regime, providing it with arms and funds and offering it technical cooperation. Therefore, they are not genuinely opposing racism. If the southern part of Africa really wants to shake off disasters, it must struggle, including struggle within South Africa.

Unity among African countries is very important. The closer the unity among African countries, the more quickly the southern part of Africa will win independence.

Question: Your government stresses South-South cooperation. Will your excellency talk about the significance of South-South cooperation and the ways to realize this cooperation?

Answer: I think the developing countries will never let the existing situation of submission to the industrialized countries in the north continue. Sooner or later, they will come together to plan their future. It is to be regretted that much has been said about South-South cooperation and yet little has been done. The developing countries should set up an organization to make plans for the overall economic development of the developing countries. We should not rely on the help of the industrialized countries for our development. They will never help our countries develop into countries like theirs.

The developing countries have great potential. We can help one another and in this way we can develop faster than before. At present, South-South cooperation is confined to economic cooperation among a few countries. A comprehensive strategy has not yet been formulated. Consequently, the developing countries are developing in their own ways and are competing with one another. Our developing world should compete with the developed world and we should never compete among ourselves. This is an important question in South-South cooperation.

The developing countries must sit together to plan for the development of the Third World in the coming 20 years and must work together for the realization of this common goal. We can attain this but we must have a strong will. If we do not act in this way, we will get nowhere. At present, we may start with several comparatively bigger countries. We can at least sit together to discuss what should be done.

Question: Your excellency the president will soon pay a third visit to China. We hope that your excellency will talk about what you think of the existing Sino-Seychelles relations and their prospects.

Answer] For many years, there have been very good relations between our two countries. We have carried out cooperation. The friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Seychelles is healthy. Although the sizes of our two countries are different and other great differences also exist, the Chinese people and government have never been bothered about this. China holds that any country, be it big or small, is a country and must have its own dignity. This principle is often overlooked by many countries. They think that small countries are of little importance. China recognizes Seychelles as a country. A country with only 10 people is still a country. It is precisely this principle that has closely linked our two countries. China is a country with a rich cultural heritage from which we can gain a great deal of enlightenment. Therefore, we must visit China more often.

The purpose of this coming visit is to further promote our existing friendly relations. We will take this opportunity to see your achievements and progress and to further strengthen the friendship between us. We will also listen to hhina's views on world affairs. In this way, the friendly relations between us will develop and will become even closer.

CSO: 4005/773

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH AFRICA FEARFUL OF IMPRISONED BLACK LEADER

HK261202 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 83 p 7

["International Jottings" by De Wen [1795 2429]: "Weak and Timid"]

[Text] In a prison of the South African racist regime, there is a "convict" whose identity card carries the following record: "Name: Nelson Mandela. Offense: Engaging in sabotage. Sentence: Life imprisonment, plus 5 years. Date of sentence: 7 November 1962."

Life imprisonment plus 5 years; a sentence like this is undoubtedly unprecedented in the judicial history of the world. Such an incredible occurrence in South Africa, where racism is running amuck, vividly shows how much a small number of white racists in South Africa fear and hate black leaders in the country. Mandela, as a leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, is still holding today the post of chief military commander of this black organization. Although deprived of freedom, he is carrying on a tenacious struggle, and enjoys high prestige inside and outside prison. By condemning Mandela to life imprisonment plus 5 years, the South African authorities actually mean to detain his remains in prison once he dies during his life sentence. Being so afraid of Mandela's influence among the South African people, the South African authorities have thoroughly exposed the weakness and cowardice of a tyrannous regime which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak.

However, neither a life imprisonment nor a life imprisonment plus 5 years can confine or wipe out Mandela's spirit of struggle, which will always guide the black people in South Africa in carrying out their struggle against the racist regime through to the end.

CSO: 4005/773

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS VISITS BULGARIA

OW260847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis today reiterated his support for multi-lateral cooperation among the Balkan states.

He arrived here today for a visit to promote bilateral cooperation and exchange views with Bulgarian leaders on international issues.

The Greek president once said: "The balance of forces in the Balkans is delicate because five different races, religions and political systems co-exist in the region. What we should do is to consolidate such a coexistence."

Referring to the euromissile problem, Karamanlis said at a banquet given in his honor here this evening that both East and West have rejected each other's proposals because the two sides do not trust each other.

Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov said in his welcoming speech at the banquet that the planned deployment of new nuclear missiles in some West European countries will aggravate international tension and bring about a new phase of military preparations.

This is the eighth meeting between Karamanlis and Zhivkov since the former's return to Greece in 1974.

During their first meeting in 1975, they stated that there was no question in dispute between Bulgaria and Greece and that it was in the interest of both countries to maintain good-neighborly relations.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SWAPO CHIEF PROMISES MORE STRUGGLE IN NAMIBIA

OW260841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said today the Namibian patriots "will intensify their armed liberation struggle as long as the racists prevent a negotiated settlement."

Speaking at the second session of the international conference in solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for independence here, Nujoma said the Namibian people have resolved to wage a protracted struggle until they achieve the total liberation of the country.

Since the last international . . . solidary conference on Namibia here in 1980, he said, "The situation in and around Namibia has taken a negative turn as the racist regime of Pretoria has intensified its brutal and generalized repression in South Africa itself and in Namibia and has embarked upon a campaign of aggressive military attacks and destabilization throughout Southern Africa."

The SWAPO president condemned the Reagan administration for backing the Pretoria racists' aggressive and arrogant policy and actions.

He also accused Western powers of their "selfish policies" of ensuring free access to the mineral wealth and the African cheap labor in Southern Africa in disregard of the legitimate demands and just struggle of the millions of the African majority in the region.

He appealed to the peace-loving and justice-upholding people in the world "to condemn and reject the delaying tactics of the imperialists and their racist clients in Pretoria."

Nujoma said the SWAPO continues its support for all anti-imperialist and democratic forces the world over in struggle for liberation, justice and social progress.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN, FRANCE OPPOSE SS-20 TRANSFER TO ASIA

OW261013 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Japan and France have expressed opposition to the transfer of the Soviet SS-20 missiles from Europe to Asia.

The joint opposition was voiced at a two-day meeting between foreign ministry officials of the two countries, the first of its kind, which ended here yesterday.

Stressing Japan's stance, Nobuo Matsunaga, vice-foreign minister, who led the Japanese delegation, said that U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missile reduction in Europe should take a global view and give equal considerations to the security of Europe and Asia.

French Foreign Ministry Secretary General Francis Gutmann, who headed the French delegation, gave the Japanese stance full support. He said France held that it is impossible to divide the world when considering the issue.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KENYAN PAPER SCORES S. AFRICA, TAIWAN COLLUSION

OW261203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Nairobi, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The Kenyan paper DAILY NATION in an editorial today condemned the South African regime for colluding with the Taiwan authorities.

It was reported that Hau Pei-tsung, top military officer of Taiwan, is paying a week-long visit to South Africa. Upon his arrival in Johannesburg Sunday, Hau Pei-tsung claimed: "We (South African and Taiwan authorities) can help each other" in the fight against "communism," and mutual exchange of military expertise "might prove valuable to both sides."

The editorial pointed out that the visit was apparently to work out the details of the "unholy partnership." This showed that the Taiwan authorities are "on the side of the internationally loathed South Africa."

It said: "Taiwan wants to give South Africa the best it has in equipment and expertise to enable Pretoria to mount an even greater war against the black nationalists and neighbouring states."

The editorial called on those African countries which still maintain "diplomatic relations" with the Taiwan authorities to break off such relations.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHULTZ' MIDEAST TOUR DRAWS ARAB REACTIONS

OW261007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's current Middle East tour has produced various reactions in that region.

Shultz arrived in Egypt yesterday to begin his Middle East tour to seek what U.S. President Ronald Reagan said "an early and overall withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in a statement yesterday said Shultz's visit came at a very important juncture in Middle East peace efforts. He said that Shultz's tour would enhance the possibility of achieving a rapid withdrawal of Israeli and other forces from Lebanon as a first step towards an overall Middle East settlement.

The Syrian Government-controlled AL-BA'TH paper in a commentary yesterday said: "The goal of Shultz's visit is to impose a humiliating aggressive scheme (on the Arabs) under the cover of a partial Israeli troops' withdrawal (from Lebanon)." The paper stressed: "The Syrian forces will not pull back from the Lebanese territory before a withdrawal by the invading (Israeli) troops." It said: "Syria totally refused the American (peace) plan."

A few hours before Shultz's arrival in Cairo, the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, called a meeting of the Central Committee of Fatah, the main component of the PLO, to discuss the question of reopening the talks between the PLO and Jordan. It was learned that the meeting attacked Shultz's Middle East tour.

Former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam said yesterday that Shultz's Middle East tour was America's last chance for salvaging the U.S. credibility and protecting its interests in the area. He warned that if Shultz was unable to speed up the troop withdrawal talks among Israel, Lebanon, and the United States, radicals in the Arab world would rise again and the consequences "would be serious, disastrous."

In Israel, a cabinet meeting was held yesterday to discuss whether to partially withdraw its forces from the Beirut area. No decision was made. But some Israeli officials said that they did not expect Shultz to pressure Israel for concessions.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA OPENS

OW261940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said here today that UN Resolution 435 adopted in 1978 should be the basis for any peaceful solution of the Namibia problem.

Opening a week-long international conference on Namibia here today, de Cuellar pointed out that the resolution "has determined the ways in which the Namibian people will decide their own destiny through free and equitable elections under UN supervision."

He said the main objective of the current conference is to mobilize public opinion for a united action aimed at "giving the Namibian people the means to exercise their right to self-determination and to freedom."

The conference, convened in accordance with a UN resolution adopted last December, will examine the measures to be taken to speed up the independence of Namibia and express solidarity with the Namibian people and the front-line countries in their struggle.

In his speech, Moustapha Miassse, chairman of the conference and Senegalese prime minister and foreign minister, denounced South Africa for its attempt to impose on others its solution to the Namibia problem. He urged the international community to take sanctions measures against South Africa, including terminating military and nuclear cooperation, imposing an effective embargo, especially oil embargo and suspending all economic and trade relations.

Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, stressed in his speech that South Africa has no right to stay in Namibia. "The Namibian people should be able to fully exercise state sovereignty over their own territory," he pointed out. He said, "The Namibian people have not recovered their freedom yet. This is not only because the Pretoria regime is stubbornly and fiercely opposed to the implementation of the UN resolutions, but also because it finds active accomplices in certain countries and certain international circles."

Imre Hollai, president of the UN General Assembly, said the UN General Assembly "has deplored the assistance given South Africa by certain Western

"countries and strongly condemned their collusion with South Africa in the military area, especially in the nuclear field."

Claude Cheysson, French foreign affairs minister, reaffirmed that his country condemns all foreign occupation whether it is in Afghanistan or Cambodia, in the Palestinian territory, or in Namibia.

Paul Lusaka, chairman of the United Nations Council for Namibia, condemned "the racist South African regime for continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia by ruthlessly suppressing the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence and for persisting in its policies of dehumanizing and brutalizing the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa." He added that his council is "deeply concerned about the plunder of Namibia's resources by South African and other foreign economic interests."

The conference, which will end on 29 April, is attended by representatives from more than 100 UN members, the South West Africa People's Organization and some international organizations.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN REAFFIRMS STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

OW272204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan told a press conference here today that Pakistan would continue to pursue the goal of a peaceful political settlement of the Afghan problem without compromising on the principles to which it has consistently adhered.

He returned to Karachi yesterday after participating in the second-round indirect talks on the Afghan problem held in Geneva from 11 to 22 April under the auspices of United Nations Under-Secretary General Diego Cordovez.

Commenting on the Geneva talks, he said, detailed exchanges of views took place on the contents of the draft text prepared by Mr. Cordovez and agreement was reached on a number of provisions. However, he added, a comprehensive settlement is to be an integrated one and a number of issues remains to be settled before it can take final shape.

During the discussions, he said, "substantial progress" was made, but he could not give the specific points on which agreement was reached.

The foreign minister said: "We also discussed with Mr. Cordovez the mechanism for ascertaining the views of the Afghan refugees on the conditions for their return. Our consistent position has been that the three million Afghan refugees must be enabled to go back in conditions of safety and honour." "The primary condition for that is the withdrawal of Soviet troops," he stressed.

"Given the complexities of the Afghan problem which has far-reaching and grave implications for regional and global security, we would not underestimate the difficulties and obstacles that lie on the way to seeking a political settlement," he said.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'VODK' ON SOVIET THREAT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA SECURITY

OW271438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea said today the Soviet military and espionage activities in the Asian-Pacific region have seriously threatened peace and security of countries in the region.

The radio said in a commentary that the Soviet Union obtained the right to use Vietnam's military bases after the reunification of Vietnam. The 1978 Vietnamese-Soviet pact legalized the Soviet right to use the Vietnamese military bases in Cam Ranh Bay, Danang, Haiphong, Tan Son Nhut and other places. Now Soviet warships including nuclear submarines based in Vietnamese harbors often sail to the South China Sea, the west Pacific, the Straights of Malacca and the Indian Ocean. A Soviet electronic monitoring station has been set up in the port of Cam Ranh Bay. Soviet reconnaissance aircraft often take off from Vietnamese airports for Southeast Asia and other parts of the Asian-Pacific region.

The radio said that after the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union acquired the right to use the Kampuchean ports of Kompong Som and Ream and tried to make them its "outposts" for further expansion in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet Union also sent spies to the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and pursued a policy of carrot and stick towards those countries, it said.

The radio said that now the countries in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region have taken measures to strengthen their national defense. They have also extended support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression. These are of vital importance to the maintenance of world peace and national security and sovereignty of those countries, the radio stated.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SWEDEN PROTESTS SOVIET SUBMARINE INTRUSIONS

OW270417 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The Swedish Government today strongly protested against the Soviet submarines' intrusion into Swedish territorial waters last October.

A protest note was handed to Soviet Ambassador to Stockholm Boris Pankin by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in his office. The note said that according to the final report of the Swedish Submarine Defense Commission appointed by the government last October, Soviet submarines "violated Swedish territorial waters both in Haarsfjaerden Bay and in certain other areas" last autumn. "The Swedish Government has no information that contradicts the commission's conclusion in this respect," it said.

It said, "On this account, the Swedish Government lodges with the Soviet Government a strong protest against the gross violations of Swedish territorial integrity of which the Soviet Navy has been guilty." "These violations constitute a grave breach of the rules of international law," it said. The note said the Swedish Government urges the Soviet Government to cease violating Swedish territory and to pay attention to the fact that Swedish defense forces have tightened their regulations concerning the protection of the Swedish territorial sea. "The consequences which may ensue from intervention by the Swedish military authorities must be borne entirely by the state which is responsible for the violations," the note added.

At a press conference held here this afternoon, the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said, "It is our duty, and our resolute intention, to use all the means at our disposal to uphold Sweden's territorial integrity." In order to maintain respect for our stand and to be able to contribute to a state of calm in our part of the world, he said, "We stand unwavering and steadfast by the policy of neutrality." Palme also required that the great powers "respect the fundamental principles for the territorial integrity of states in northern Europe and refrain from actions that disrupt the calm in our part of Europe."

The Swedish Commander-in-Chief Lennart Ljung pointed out today in a commentary to the Swedish press that the violations in the Haarsfjaerden Bay is the most serious incident in the Swedish modern time. This morning, the Submarine Defence Commission submitted its final report to the government.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SWEDEN ACCUSES USSR OF SUBMARINE VIOLATION

OW271358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The report released today by Sweden on Soviet submarine intrusion into the Swedish territorial waters has caused deep concern in neighboring Norway and Denmark.

A Swedish official inquiry commission reported that six Soviet submarines had intruded into the Stockholm archipelago last October.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said in Oslo today that the incident showed the Soviet Union "had no respect for the basic international norms." This was "diametrically opposed to the many statements on detente made by the Soviets," he said, reported the Norwegian News Agency.

Stray also stressed that the Soviet intrusion indicated Sweden's non-aligned position was not heeded by the Soviet Union. He said Norway viewed the violation of Sweden's neutrality as a grave incident because Norway had always appreciated Sweden's great efforts for neutrality.

Norwegian Defense Minister Anders Sjaastad said today that although Norway has advanced equipment and rich experience in tracing intruding vessels, the possibility of recurrence of similar incidents in Norwegian waters cannot be ruled out.

Denmark's Defense Minister Hans Engel told Swedish reporters in Copenhagen today that because the Danish territorial waters are very shallow. No intrusion by foreign vessels has occurred. "But the Soviet mini-submarines that intruded into Swedish waters pose a new threat to us," he said.

Former Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen pointed out that the Soviet intrusion constituted a most grave violation in what the Soviet Union called "the sea of peace."

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS SS-20 POLITICAL WEAPON

OW272158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Bonn, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The SS-20 missiles are a Soviet political weapon for splitting the Western alliance, said Federal Defense Minister Manfred Worener at the Association of Defense Technology today.

He said Moscow is trying to "shake" the West's determination in self-defense by resorting to threats and a war of nerves and exploiting fears prevailing in Europe. The purpose of its policy is to separate other Western countries from the United States. The SS-20's "are essentially a political weapon for achieving this separation," he said.

He said only when they are united will the Western countries be able to emerge triumphant in the nuclear missile negotiations in Geneva.

He urged the Western alliance to strengthen its defense capabilities.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMY INFLUENCES AUSTRIA, ICELAND ELECTIONS

HK280826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 83 p 7

[*"Short"* commentary: "Commenting on the General Elections in Austria and Iceland"]

[Text] On 24 April, Austria held its 12th National Council elections. The Socialist Party, which was in power for 13 years, lost absolute majority and suffered a "decisive defeat." Socialist Party Chairman Kreisky, who has been chancellor for four successive terms, has announced that he will resign from the chancellorship. The end of the Kreisky era indicates that the political situation in Austria has entered an unstable period to a certain extent.

The economic problem is a major reason for the Socialist Party's failure. Since 1980, because of the economic crisis which has engulfed the West, Austria's national debts have sharply increased, the unemployment figure has become greater, foreign trade incurred deficits for successive years, society has become turbulent. Although the Socialist Party has repeatedly declared that it would spare no effort to increase employment, Austria still cannot be freed from its economic difficulties.

The changes in Austria's political situation is a mirror reflecting the current situation in Western Europe. For a long time, Austria has been one of a small number of West European nations enjoying economic prosperity and political stability. It has been regarded as a nation which "leads the best life" in the Western world. The Socialist Party's policies have been summarized as the "Austrian Road" which is worth studying. However, facts in Western Europe indicate that the "Austrian Road," like the policies of retrenchment and inflation, cannot effectively cure the chronic malady of the capitalist economy.

In Iceland's general elections, which were held a day before elections in Austria, the Leftist Coalition Government was also defeated. The reason was similarly that the government failed to cope with the economic crisis.

The changes in such nations as Austria and Iceland in which the economy was rather prosperous and the political situation was rather stable for a long time reflect the realities throughout Western Europe. Although signs of recovery have appeared in some Western nations, there is still a long and hard way to go before Western Europe overcomes the economic crisis.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' VIEWS CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S AGRICULTURE

HK290820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Liu Tianbai [0491 1131 4101]: "Czechoslovakia Strives To Achieve Self-Sufficiency in Grain"]

[Text] After liberation, Czechoslovakia paid special attention to industrial development, but its agriculture developed slowly. For a long time, it exchanged machines for raw materials and food with other nations. In the last 10 years or so, because raw material and food prices on international markets rose sharply, importing large quantities of raw materials and food caused foreign trade deficits year after year and became an important reason for the country's slow economic growth. In order to change this state of affairs, Czechoslovakia began to pay attention to agriculture in the early 1970's. In 1974, the government decided that realizing self-sufficiency in grain and raising the rate of food self-supply should be taken as a strategic task.

In order to rapidly change the backward conditions in agriculture and greatly increase grain output, the government mobilized all trades to support agriculture, greatly increased investment in agriculture and improved the level of mechanization and chemical utilization in agricultural production. During the Fifth 5-Year Plan starting in 1971, the volume of investment in agriculture increased by 48 percent over that in the previous 5-year plan and the volume of farm machine supply increased by 41.8 percent. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, agricultural investment again increased by 31.5 percent, and farm machine supply increased by 70.3 percent. During the current Seventh 5-Year Plan, the supply of farm machines is planned to increase by 44.9 percent. With the increase in state investment in agriculture, the consumption of chemical fertilizer and chemicals for plant protection also increased year after year. In 1982, the average consumption of chemical fertilizer in each hectare of fields was 253 kilogram, showing an increase by 84 kilograms over the 1970 figure.

In order to fully mobilize the initiative of agricultural producers, Czechoslovakia adopted a new agricultural management system in 1982, greatly reducing compulsory targets assigned by the state to grassroots agricultural production units and expanding the role of economic contracts signed between the state and grassroots production units. At present, the state only lays

down two compulsory targets for agricultural production units, that is, the targets of commodity grain and marketable livestock production. Most agricultural and animal products will be purchased according to the production-marketing contracts signed directly by purchasing units and production units, namely, state-run farms or united agricultural cooperatives. In addition, since 1980, individuals have been encouraged to make use of their spare time to engage in agricultural and sideline production. About 200,000 hectares of scattered fields and sloping fields throughout the country have been assigned to individuals who are willing to engage in agricultural and sideline production and they are exempted from taxation on produce from this land.

Through more than 10 years' efforts, marked changes have occurred in Czechoslovakia's agricultural production. At present, agriculture has become a modernized production sector in the national economy. The work of sowing and harvesting grain has been completely mechanized. Grain output has increased by big margins. In the period 1976-82, the average yearly output topped 10 million tons and the rate of grain self-sufficiency reached 93 percent. The production of meat, eggs, cow milk and butter also effected self-sufficiency or more than self-sufficiency.

At the same time, the Czechoslovak peasants' livelihood has also been greatly improved. More than 80 percent of rural households have rebuilt their houses, so there have been more than 110,000 new houses built in recent years. Since 1975, the peasants have been able to enjoy the same welfare benefits in medical service and other social security items as workers in other economic sectors. Their average income has also attained the same level as that of workers in other sectors.

At present, the Czechoslovak agricultural front is energetically carrying out new agricultural management measures, making full use of existing farm machines and equipment, improving economic results in an all-round way and trying to overcome remaining problems, such as poor management and the unsatisfactory productivity growth which is slower than the growth in fixed assets.

CSO; 4005/773

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRANCE'S HERNU STRESSES INDEPENDENT DEFENSE

OW271852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--French Defense Minister Charles Hernu said here today that "the imbalance of forces in Europe has forced France to pursue its defense policy with still more vigor and determination."

This policy, he noted, "is based on her (France's) capacity to face, with the decision of full autonomy, any eventual aggression."

Inaugurating the "national days of sciences and defense" at a polytechnic school here, the French minister also said, "France must be ready at any time to play her role at a historical juncture. This demands not only a great operational and industrial vigilance, but also a scientific and technological permanence."

For this purpose, he said, France will spend 16.7 billion francs on military researches. A bill of military program stipulates that within five years, the share of defense researches in the budget of scientific researches should not be lower than 30 percent.

The minister called on French scientific workers and researchers to take part, through their work, in the defense of their country.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS UNEMPLOYMENT IN WEST

OW271430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 27 Apr 83

["Unemployment--Vexing Problem for West--by Correspondent Li Changjiu"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The government authorities in almost all Western countries are deeply vexed by the steadily worsening unemployment issue.

In the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain, unemployment has continued to expand in spite of the fact that signs of an economic recovery have emerged since the beginning of this year.

About half of the current U.S. unemployment is the direct result of the re-cession and all the rest is "structural unemployment" caused by deep and lasting changes in science, technology, competitiveness and skills, said U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Speaking at a national conference of the "dislocated workers" held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on 6 April, Reagan admitted that unemployment is still painfully high and that government aid "will help only to a limited extent."

Unemployment in the United States reached 10.3 percent in March, 0.1 percent lower than in January but 1.3 percent higher than a year ago. A U.S. Government economic forecast released on 12 April showed that unemployment will increase to 10 percent for the year 1983 from 9.7 percent last year.

In Canada, unemployment rose to 12.6 percent in March, the highest since the 1930's. Conservative member of parliament James McGrath said that in Newfoundland, his native province, unemployment hit a staggering 20.3 percent.

The number of unemployed in the European Economic Community rose to 10.7 million at the end of 1982 from 6.7 million in 1980. Business circles there are worried that it may soon reach 15 million.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the first West European country showing signs of a recovery, unemployment stood at 2.39 million in March. Many observers there predicted a continued rise.

The Western press said the total number of unemployed in the Western countries will soar from the present 30 million to 35 million by the end of this year.

The present recovery in the West, the weakest in postwar years, has failed to correct the poor performance of the labor market. Labor-intensive, steel, textile and shipbuilding industries have long fallen into stagnation. A depressed market last year forced the 24 member countries of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, which embraces major Western countries, to cut their steel output by a combined total of 16 percent, the utilization rate of their equipment and installations by 11 percent, and employment by 10 percent. And there is still no sign of a marked improvement in the near future. More lay-offs in the textile and shipbuilding industries are expected.

"Structural unemployment" presents an even more formidable problem. In the United States, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been quoted as saying that nobody expected Detroit to rehire more than a portion of the 400,000 or so auto workers who have been laid off. As factory automation proceeds in the auto industry, it adds, another 200,000 could lose their jobs over the next few years.

A U.S. Congressional Budget Office study estimates that micro-electronic technology could cost the United States 3 million jobs by the end of the decade--and 7 million by the year 2000, according to the U.S. paper NEWSDAY.

A number of measures adopted by Western governments for easing unemployment, such as early retirement, shorter working hours, increased public works investment and more budget allocations for training jobless youth, have so far, proved ineffective.

Since last year, protest demonstrations by unemployed workers have increased considerably in the United States, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UK REFUSES TO INCLUDE OWN, FRENCH MISSILES IN TALKS

OW280252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain refused to have the British and French medium-range missiles included in the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on euromissiles.

British Foreign Under-Secretary of State Malcolm Rifkind told a press conference in the British Embassy here today that he had conveyed the British stand to the Soviet Government.

Rifkind arrived here on 24 April to take part in the consultations between the British and Soviet Foreign Ministries. In the past three days he had talks with Soviet officials, including First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, mainly on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

In the talks, the Soviet side insisted that the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks should include the British and French missiles. But the British side stressed that the Soviet stand is "groundless and self-contradictory."

Informed sources revealed that the British side also raised the problems of Afghanistan, Poland and human rights. No agreement was reached between the two sides.

Rifkind's visit took place at a time when British-Soviet relations are strained following the exchange of expulsions between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN PREMIER MEETS PRC ENVOY, VIEWS HU VISIT

OW281500 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Executive Political Committee member Constantin Dascalescu said today Romania is waiting with pleasure for the arrival of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Dascalescu, who is also premier of Romania, made the remarks while meeting new Chinese Ambassador Li Zewang here today.

He added Hu Yaobang's coming visit is sure to push the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples to a higher level.

He said there already exists a traditional, sincere and effective friendly relations of cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Such relations which have been based on the summit meetings between the two leaders are developing in an all-round way, he added.

Hu Yaobang will pay an official friendly visit to Romania in early May this year.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ITALY, FRG LEADERS CONFER ON EUROMISSILES

OW281442 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Rome, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Italian Prime Minister Amatore Fanfani discussed European questions and East West relations in their talks today, a West German spokesman announced.

Kohl arrived here today for a two-day official visit.

The spokesman said both sides agreed that euromissiles should be deployed on schedule if the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva fail. They also called for a low-level compromise formula to be worked out in case the "zero option" formula cannot be achieved.

The two sides exchanged views on next month's Williamsburg summit of the seven Western industrial nations and the European Economic Community's Council meeting in Stuttgart on 6-7 June. They urged the EEC Council meeting to approve the "European contract" (or Colombo-Genscher plan). This plan will give an enormous impetus to furthering the political and economic integration of Europe, the spokesman said.

West German Foreign Minister Genscher also met with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo today and discussed, among others, problems concerning Spain and Portugal's admission to the EEC.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TRADE UNIONIST RAPS SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE LINKS

OW280312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 3,000 companies of 22 countries have maintained their subsidiaries in racist South Africa, according to A. M. Pkaillembo, director of African affairs of the International Confederation of Free Trade Union.

In an interview with the KENYA TIMES here Kailembo disclosed that despite international economic sanctions against the racist South African regime, foreign companies' subsidiaries in South Africa actually increased from 1,632 in 1974 to 1,883 in 1978 and 3,035 at present.

"Five countries: Great Britain, the United States, West Germany, Switzerland and France hold 80 percent of the foreign investment in South Africa," he said.

The director pointed out that there is plenty of evidence to show that these companies use apartheid laws to frustrate workers' legitimate demands. They take full advantage of these laws, which reduce the black workers to virtually stateless migrants in their own country, he added.

Israel has also expanded its commercial and trade ties with South Africa, with their bilateral trade increasing from three million dollars in the mid-1960's to more than 80 million dollars at the present level, he said.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SWITZERLAND CLOSES SOVIET NEWS AGENCY OFFICE

OW291828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Berne, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The Swiss Government today decided to close down the Soviet NOVOSTI News Agency Bureau in Berne and ordered the bureau chief Alexey Dumov to leave the country within 10 days, because of the bureau's subversive activities.

The Swiss Federal Department of Police and Justice, in a press communique issued today, said that Switzerland took the move "in view of the repeated and grave interference of the NOVOSTI News Agency in the internal affairs of Switzerland which is not compatible with the activities of a news agency."

The communique said that the NOVOSTI bureau was working as "a center of disinformation, agitation and subversion" and was behind the recent peace and youth demonstrations in the country.

The Swiss Foreign Affairs Department today handed a protest to the Soviet Embassy in Berne and declared that for the time being no more working permits or residence permits would be issued to NOVOSTI journalists wanting to work in Berne.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEBANON'S ELIE SALIM IN ISRAELI RELATIONS

OW29116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Beirut, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Lebanon will never sign an agreement with Israel which may affect Lebanon's relations with other Arab countries, said Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim today, according to the Lebanese radio.

In a press interview on the eve of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Salim spoke about the differences between Lebanon and Israel and expounded his country's stand.

He said that Lebanon wanted to reach an agreement with Israel on security arrangements but cannot sign a treaty now.

Referring to the Israeli demand for Lebanon's recognition of Israel, he said that this cannot be accepted by Lebanon, but his country wishes to reach an agreement guaranteeing peace, security and stability in Lebanon and Israel. "We are a part of the Arab world which does not wish to sign a peace treaty with Israel now," he added.

As to the Israeli demand that Haddad be appointed head of a brigade in southern Lebanon, Salim said: "We consider this as Lebanon's internal affairs."

He said: "Israel wants its liaison officers to join the Lebanese Army command (in southern Lebanon). We cannot accept this demand which touches upon our sovereignty." "Israel cannot expect Lebanon to allow the presence of Israeli officers in the Lebanese Army," he added.

As to the Israeli demand for Israeli-Lebanese joint patrol in the security area, Salim said that this would be a "gross encroachment" upon Lebanese sovereignty and would undermine the morale of the Lebanese Army.

He said that Lebanon has refused the Israeli demand that the foreign ministers of the two countries sign an agreement, because it is neither a political accord nor a peace treaty. Salim said that his country has also refused the Israeli demand that normal or semi-normal trade relations be established between the two countries. He stressed that Lebanon as one of the 22 Arab countries, "will never sign an agreement with Israel that may undermine its relations with Syria and other Arab nations."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND'S SEJM ADOPTS 1983-1985 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLAN

OW300951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1413 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The National Assembly of Poland (SEJM) yesterday adopted the government-prepared national socio-economic plan for 1983-1985, pledging to feed the people, improve housing conditions and daily necessity supplies and protect the poorest.

Under the plan, 30 percent of the total investment in the three years will be earmarked for the development of agriculture and food production. Total agricultural production will increase nine percent in this period with grain purchase reaching five million tons by 1985, meat supplies keeping at the present level and improved milk, vegetable and fruit supplies.

A total of 530,000-590,000 new flats will be built in the next three years, which will make it possible to provide one room for every 1.06 persons.

In order to check inflation and stabilize the market, the plan stipulates a 24 percent increase in market commodities and services in 1983-1985.

During the period, total industrial production is to increase by 14-16 percent.

In foreign trade, dependence on raw materials and technology from the capitalist countries will be reduced. Exports to those countries will go up considerably with a view to covering the imports of necessary raw materials and debt repayment.

The plan points out that the major measure to attain the above goals is to closely combine the income increase of economic units and every individual with increased production and productivity and lower costs. The principle of economic reformation will be applied constantly.

The SEJM today also adopted an anti-inflation program and a program for practicing economy.

Before the adoption of the plan and programs, Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski said that the implementation of the plan will be a struggle for the future of socialist Poland. The fulfillment of the plan will accelerate the pace of freeing the country from crisis, he added.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIA, EGYPT URGE FOREIGN TROOPS LEAVE LEBANON

OW290234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Romania and Egypt today called for the withdrawal of all Israeli and other foreign troops from Lebanon to ensure the latter's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The call was made at a meeting here between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and visiting Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The two sides emphasized the need to intensify the efforts of a comprehensive, just and lasting political settlement of the Middle East situation. Israel must withdraw from the Arab land it has occupied since 1967 and the Palestinian issue should be resolved by achieving the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to an independent state of their own. The independence and security of all countries and people in the region should be guaranteed.

The two sides pointed out that all conflicts should be resolved through political negotiations with the participation of all the parties concerned.

The two sides also called for disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL PARTIES IN UK PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS

OW291922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 29 Apr 83

["News Analysis: Undeclared Election Campaign in Britain"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--All political parties in Britain both in power and not in power are busy preparing for a general election though the ruling conservative party led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has not yet announced the election date.

The prime minister has of late repeatedly given publicity to the "great achievements" scored by her government in the fields of diplomacy, economy, defense and social welfare since she took power four years ago. Meanwhile, her senior cabinet ministers have time and again bragged about these "achievements" and taken to task the recently-published Labour Party's election platform which calls for Britain's withdrawal from the European community and "elimination of nuclear weapons."

These moves of the conservatives have aroused serious concern among the opposition parties. While trying hard to sound out the ruling party's considerations on the election issue, leaders of the opposition Labour Party have already started election campaign in many places. Apart from playing down the "achievements" advertised by the government, they drew public attention to the fact that the number of unemployed has doubled since Mrs Thatcher came to power.

The Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance has also put itself on a "war footing" for the undeclared election.

Some people here speculate that Mrs Thatcher will not hurriedly decide on an early election because there is still one year before her mandate expires. Even such a decision is made, the date will not be sooner than October. [sentence as received] But many others consider that the election may well be held in June. Following are their reasons:

First. The British economy is recovering, with the inflation rate having dropped to 4.6 percent, the lowest in 15 years. Therefore, some of the government ministers and industrial magnates hope that the government would make use of this favorable situation to be reelected.

Second. An early election will enable the conservative government to better take advantage of the prestige, though diminishing, it has earned from part of the voters since it won the Malvinas (Falklands) war last year.

Third. Among the opposition parties, the Labour Party is not faring well as a result of endless disputes and struggles between its left and right wings. The influence of the Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance has also shown a tendency to decline.

Fourth. The NATO plan to deploy new U.S.-made nuclear missiles in Britain by the end of this year is to be realized. With the approaching of the date, the peace movement against nuclear weapons will probably surge again. If this comes true, the situation will become unfavorable to the government but will benefit the opposition Labour Party which has explicitly put forth the "non-nuclear" proposal.

However, observers here believe, a good judgment on the date of the general election can be better formed only after the results of the 6 May local elections are announced.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S 'ALI VIEWS NORMALIZATION OF ARAB TIES

OW301820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt's relations with most of the Arab countries have witnesses some progress and that normalization of these relations would take place in the near future.

In an interview printed in today's issue of the London-based Arabic magazine AL TADAMON and reprinted in Cairo newspapers, "Ali pointed out that the Palestinian people must enjoy their right to self-determination. He considered the Reagan peace plan for the Middle East as a springboard for negotiations and movements.

"Yet we have to remember that the plan does not meet all the aspirations of the Palestinian people to self-determination," he added.

He stated that Egypt's foreign policy did not change after Mubarak assumed the presidency. Egypt's present policy towards the West and the United States "proceeds on the same basis as before," he said.

He reiterated that Egypt seeks to establish good relations with all countries based on mutual respect. He then mentioned Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union. He said some Soviet experts have returned to Egypt and that the volume of trade between the two countries has reached 350 million dollars a year.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' PRAISES BUCHAREST HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

OW300620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0128 GMT 30 Apr 83

["Feature--'Cities Within City'--Housing Development in Bucharest by Luo Dongquan and Cao Yuquan"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--This is a city within the Romanian capital--1,200 5-to-12-storeyed apartment buildings standing on a 100-hectare huge park east of the center of Bucharest.

Young couples can be seen rowing on the park's lake and residents strolling leisurely among flowers and bushes in the evening to let the fresh air wash away their fatigue after a day's work.

In the apartment buildings housing 250,000 residents, people are reading, dining or watching TV programs. Pots of flowers can be seen nearly on every balcony.

Life here is convenient--people need not spend hours commuting between home and offices or workshops. They work in nearby places and there are 78 trolley or bus lines linking the area to other parts of the city.

One hundred and one food stores, 24 vegetable and fruit shops, and 52 department stores dot the streets and lanes.

If you want to have more varieties of agricultural products, you can always go to one of the four farm produce markets.

Children enjoy "privilege" here. In the children's park within the huge park, children laugh hilariously at their funny images at the distorting mirrors while others carry on a conversation with robots.

There are 12 nurseries, 21 kindergartens, 25 primary schools and 11 middle schools in the area.

"Life is quite comfortable in my house, and convenient too," said economist Tipeiu when we visited his flat recently.

The Tipeiu family of three lives in a three-room flat he bought 15 years ago.

Head of the construction designing bureau Saita told us that the residential area is not only a place to live, but also a place for study and entertainment.

"We had given full consideration to this when we started designing," he said.

There are eight "cities within the city" like this one in the capital of Romania. Since 1955 over 500,000 flats have been built. The residential quarters have been expanded to link up with the center of Bucharest. About two-thirds of the city's 1.98 million citizens have moved into new houses, with an average living space of over 10 square meters for each person.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REPORTS CLOSE OF CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA

OW301342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The five-day international conference in support of the independence struggle of the Namibian people ended here today after unanimously adopting a Paris declaration on Namibia and a program of action.

The declaration says, "South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people."

The Namibian people in the exercise of their inherent right of self-defence are entitled to take all means at their disposal including armed struggle to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia," the declaration stresses.

The declaration condemns South Africa's attempt to strengthen its occupation of Namibia. It also censures "certain Western countries and Israel" for their military assistance as well as help in the nuclear field to South Africa.

The conference strongly condemned the increased acts of armed aggression and military, political and economic destabilization perpetrated by the South African regime against independent states in the region.

The declaration calls for the application without any reserve of the UN plan in support of Namibia's independence as approved in the 1978 UN Security Council Resolution 435. It also "categorically rejects" the attempts of the United States and the South African regime to link Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Delegates from more than 130 countries addressed the conference. Delegates of the United States, Canada, France, Federal Germany and Britain who formed the "Group of Contact of the West" attended the conference as observers, but did not take part in the drafting and passage of the two documents.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UK SPOKESMAN NOTES 'COOL' RELATIONS WITH USSR

OW301118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] London, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Anglo-Soviet relations were "at a low ebb," British Foreign Office Under-Secretary of State Malcolm Rifkind told reporters here tonight. Speaking at Heathrow Airport upon his return from a five-day visit to the Soviet Union, Rifkind said that if Anglo-Soviet relations were cold when he went to the Soviet Union, "they are cool now."

Rifkind said, "relations are at a low ebb primarily because of Afghanistan, Poland and the nuclear arms issue."

He admitted that there was little progress in his talks in Moscow on the nuclear arms issue. He said he had rejected the Soviet proposal to include the British and French nuclear deterrents in the Soviet-U.S. Geneva negotiations.

It was reported earlier that he had talks with Soviet officials on "international affairs, bilateral arrangements, Poland and human rights."

Anglo-Soviet relations have further deteriorated recently after a series of mutual expulsions for alleged spying.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JORDANIAN KING REAFFIRMS POSITION ON PLO

OW302306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Beirut, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Jordanian King Husayn has reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people.

In a interview published in the Beirut-based newspaper AN-NAHAR today the king said his country will not enter into any negotiations without Palestinian representation and Arab support.

He also objected to holding an Arab summit before an agreement is reached among the Arab countries, saying such a summit will not achieve positive results.

When asked on what basis Jordan will resume dialogue with PLO, Husayn said his country's contact with PLO is not suspended and some joint committees are still operating.

On his country's relations with the Soviet Union, King Husayn said Jordan has been conducting a long and frank dialogue with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, he said, has a negative view on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan and activities. The king said the Soviets have the right to do so.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORWAY INTENSIFIES SEARCH FOR FOREIGN SUBMARINE

OW301536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Stockholm, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--The Norwegian Armed Forces have been stepping up the hunt for an intruding foreign submarine in the Hardanger-fjorden waters west of the country, according to local press reports.

The Norwegian Government decided yesterday that if the armed forces fail to block in time the introducing submarine from escaping, then they will open fire and sink it with all consequences arising therefrom to rest with the country which has sent in the submarine.

Earlier, Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said that his country would use all means at its disposal to force the submarine to surface.

The Norwegian Armed Forces reportedly are using three frigates, two submarines and an airplane in the search and had fired an anti-submarine missile on Thursday evening.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFRICAN COMMISSION SUPPORTS UN, OAU OBJECTIVES

OW301814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--African heads of state and government yesterday adopted a declaration on promoting the continent's socio-economic development for the next 25 years, a report from Addis Ababa said.

In the declaration adopted on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the heads of state and government and ministers reaffirmed their faith in and total commitment to UN purposes and principles for maintaining international peace and security and those of the Organization of African Unity for promoting unity and solidarity among African states, protecting their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and eradicating all forms of colonialism in Africa.

The declaration noted with concern that despite achievements, there have been chronic food shortages, pernicious drought, high cost of imported energy, deteriorating terms of trade with chronic balance of payments deficit, mounting external debts and poor economic management.

It called on the international community, through the UN General Assembly, to provide necessary moral, technical and financial support to efforts of African countries in implementing the goals and objectives of the Lagos plan for economic development of Africa.

The declaration also appealed to the developed countries to increase their official development assistance to the developing and least developed countries.

It pledged that by the year 2008 when the commission celebrates its golden jubilee, it will have succeeded in establishing truly dynamic, prosperous, self-reliant and interdependent economies in Africa. The declaration was read out at a gathering of ministers from Guinea, Morocco, Lesotho and Cameroon representing the four sub-regions of Africa.

The heads of state and government and ministers gathered in Addis Ababa to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the commission which groups all African countries except South Africa.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OFFICIALS VIEW PRC PROGRAM

OW010950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--Officials from the International Planned parenthood Federation appreciated China's publicity and education efforts in family planning among the people, according to the State Family Planning Commission.

They made these remarks after their visit to Sichuan Province's Wenjiang Prefecture and Jiangsu Province's Changzhou City.

Thomas Ng Khoon-fong, president of the federation's Central Council held that "such big scale of publicity has never been seen in other countries." He said he was deeply impressed by the close cooperation between different departments. He thought China's family planning was "very hopeful."

During his stay in Shanghai, he met a young couple and was very happy to learn why they practised family planning. The wife, a worker of the Shanghai No 15 cotton mill, told the foreign guest that they wanted to respond to the government's one-couple-one-child call. Besides, they wanted to concentrate their energy on study and work. As father of a two-month-old baby girl, the pilot of the harbor administration said he preferred a girl to a boy.

Carl Wahren, secretary general of the federation, held that China's population policy to control and improve population, was quite the same as the federation's principle. He said that the Chinese Government was extremely responsible to the people and China's family planning work was worthwhile. It was very important that China had devoted a month to publicity, he said. The publicity work in Sichuan's Wenjiang Prefecture had left a deep impression on him. Commune and brigade leaders explained to the peasants and the relationship between population growth and local resource. This was very "practical" and "acceptable," he noted. The people cooperated well with the government. So many people had been involved and publicity work done in neighborhoods and even families.

B. Aluvihare, director of the group of policy and international relations, came on his ninth visit. Better understanding of the necessity of the work by the ordinary people and support from all sections of society has made family planning so successful in China, he said.

The three guests came to China on a tour from 14 to 21 April on the invitation of Qian Xinzong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission. In addition to acquainting themselves with the family planning work, they held talks with the Chinese Family Planning Association on its cooperation with the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Members of the mission on needs assessment of the United Nations fund for population activities thought that China had made great achievements in trying to control population growth. Some held that the accuracy of women's fertility sampling survey published in March, the largest-scale ever done in the world, was rare.

Mission members said China should improve operations and evaluation research, personnel training and management of population survey facilities.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MOZAMBIQUE RULING PARTY'S CONGRESS ENDS

OW010940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Maputo, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--The ruling Mozambique Liberation Front today ended its fourth congress with President Samora Machel re-elected party leader.

A new 130-member central committee was elected in a closed session of the congress.

An 11-member political bureau, which replaced the former permanent political committee, was elected. It consisted of the 10 former committee members plus Oscar Monteiro, former party secretary for organization.

The congress adopted a report given by Samora Machel on behalf of the central committee. The report says Mozambique will combine big and small development programs and keep them in balance in a long-term national development.

The report reiterated Mozambique's opposition to the aggressions by South Africa and Israel and its support for the proposal to establish a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

The congress adopted a new party program and a new party constitution, which says that those who were connected with the old colonial regime before independence may still join the party.

It says every party member should be a model in work and social activities.

Addressing the closing session, President Samora Machel said the congress discussed matters related with the nation's destiny and it brought the people a hope.

He called for national unity to fulfill the tasks set by the congress.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JORDAN'S HUSAYN ON MIDDLE EAST PEACE PLAN

OW011359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Amman, 1 May (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan has said that Jordan would not enter negotiations on President Reagan's Middle East peace plan without the agreement of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In an interview published in the Beirut daily AN NAHAR yesterday, when asked what he would do if U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, now in the region trying to revive the flagging American Mideast peace efforts, asked him to negotiate without the PLO backing, Husayn said, "I will not bypass the PLO."

He said, "The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and our position on this will not change."

"Jordan will not make a move on behalf of any party," he stressed.

Husayn would not rule out a possible resumption of talks with the PLO on a joint negotiating process on the Reagan plan.

Jordan and the PLO continued to have constant contacts despite the breakdown of talks, he said.

King Husayn said he had tried hard to initiate direct talks between the U.S. and the PLO, but "the U.S. remained adamant."

The United States refused to deal directly with the PLO until it explicitly recognizes Israel.

Husayn said Washington's image in the Middle East has been smeared by Israel's refusal to pull its troops out of Lebanon and its insistence on building new settlements on the West Bank.

If Israel fails to withdraw from Lebanon at the end of Shultz's tour, the American credibility will be dealt a heavy blow, he said. "If the U.S. is unable to force Israel to withdraw from Lebanon, how will it ever be able to force it to withdraw from the other occupied Arab lands?"

Husayn said he would rather endorse an international conference to seek a way of achieving peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union would have to be involved in any Middle East settlement, he added.

He said, "I believe a Soviet-American meeting (on the Middle East) is inevitable." But he hoped the Arab nations would not sit and wait for the meeting.

Husayn said he had heard from the Syrians during the Fez summit that Syria was ready to pull their troops out of Lebanon simultaneously with the Israeli troops.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY CELEBRATED IN BULGARIA

OW011441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Sofia, 1 May (XINHUA)--"Raise productivity, improve quality and enforce discipline" is the slogan marking the International Labour Day in Bulgaria.

The slogan was contained in a holiday greeting message to the Bulgarian people issued by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the trade unions.

The message said it is high time to deal with concrete matters related to work. The tasks today are to mobilize all forces to turn out more new products, to make the most rational use of machines, materials, fuels, motive power and manpower to raise productivity, improve quality and enforce discipline.

The message listed the main problems at present: to take firm steps to change and improve labour structure, character and content. The message stressed that what the society needs is the labor that reflects scientific and technical progress, yields high productivity and good quality, relies on the up-to-date knowledge, accurate accounting, comradely mutual assistance and broad initiative spirit, and increases national wealth.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS ROMANIA MAY DAY CELEBRATION

OW011004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--A grand rally was held here today to mark the "May 1" International Labor Day.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu and other party and state leaders attended the rally.

Speaking at the rally, Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], gave an account of the great achievements gained in the country's socialist construction under the leadership of the RCP.

He pointed out that the first two years of the current five-year plan period, Romania's economy continued to develop despite certain shortcomings and difficulties and some impacts from the world economic crisis. The country's fixed assets increased nine percent and national wealth seven percent in 1982 as compared with the previous year. The number of employed increased by 120,000, he said.

He stressed that the working people of the industrial sector should concentrate their efforts on the development of energy and raw materials bases so as to achieve self-sufficiency in this field.

He urged the working people in the rural areas to make full efforts to accelerate the development of agriculture and make a reasonable use of land and existing material and technical resources.

To greet May Day, the Romanian working people have unfolded socialist emulation drives and fulfilled their production plans ahead of time.

Coal miners have overfulfilled their target set for the first quarter of 1983, and produced 1.5 million tons more of coal than the same period of last year.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'AL-AHRAM' INTERVIEWS CEAUSESCU ON MIDEAST

OW010946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, 1 May (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has said that it is necessary to make every effort to get Israeli troops out of Lebanon and safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the country.

When receiving editor-in-chief of the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAN [THE PYRAMIDS] Hamdi Fwad last Friday, the president expounded Romania's stand on the Middle East issue.

He said an all-round peace can be achieved only on the basis of Israeli pull-out from Arab lands it has occupied since 1967, through negotiations and, above all, through the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the settlement of the Palestinian problem including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

For the realization of an all-round peace, he proposed an international meeting under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all countries concerned, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries which can make contributions to a political settlement, to discuss all possibilities acceptable to all parties.

"The United States should come to know that without the participation of PLO in negotiations, no progress can be achieved," he stressed.

He pointed out that the United States has not recognized PLO. Instead, it has denied the role of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, thereby putting a serious obstacle to a negotiable settlement of the Middle East issue.

He also demanded that the Israeli authorities stop building settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

CSO: 4000/-15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS

OW011501 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak declared here today that it is a must for the Palestinians to take part in the peace talks for ending the stalemate of the present situation.

Addressing a gathering of workers on the occasion of the International Labor Day, the president said that he had asked the United States to maintain the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the peace process because the PLO is "elected and chosen by the people of Palestine and supported by the Arab world."

Mubarak advocated a link between the PLO and Jordan to facilitate the start of the negotiations and urged the two parties to continue their dialogue. He said that the natural and legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination should be ensured.

He stated that the consolidation of peace is the "condition for security and stability of the entire region." "The first step that should be taken immediately is to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon." He further pointed out that it is necessary to end the Iraq-Iran war which is also threatening the security of the entire region.

Speaking at the gathering, Minister of State for Labor and Training Sa'd Muhammad Ahmed announced that Egypt's laborers condemn the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the Israeli violation of the West Bank and Gaz. He expressed support for Lebanon's demand for the evacuation of Israeli troops from its land. He also urged the peace-loving countries in the world to help the people of Afghanistan in their struggle against Soviet occupation.

CSO: 4000/115

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA OUSTS SOVIET DIPLOMAT--Canberra, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra V. N. Ivanov, accused of being a KGB agent, was given seven days to leave Australia today. Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden announced the decision here today. He said Ivanov was a professional intelligence officer of the KGB and that he was threatening Australian national security in a way that would not be tolerated. Ivanov arrived in Canberra in 1981. [Text] [OW221320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 22 Apr 83]

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT, FRENCH MINISTER MEET--Bucharest, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson here today. During their talks they expressed the wish to expand trade and closer cooperation between the two countries. The two sides paid special attention to the situation in Europe. They wished early success to the Madrid meeting at which an agreement would be reached. The two sides pointed out that talks participated by all the countries in the world should be held on the elimination of underdevelopment and establishment of a new international economic order. The French foreign minister arrived here yesterday evening and leaves for Yugoslavia tomorrow. [Text] [OW221044 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 22 Apr 83]

USSR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Hong Kong, 22 Apr 22 (XINHUA)--Soviet spies, under the camouflage of diplomats, have been financing activities in the service of Soviet military and diplomatic interests in the Southeast Asian region, reported the latest issue of Hong Kong ASIAN WEEKLY to be released on 29 April. The weekly was quoted by the Singaporean LIAN HE ZAO BAO today as saying that it has decided to investigate the Soviet espionage activities in the region after one tried to buy over the magazine's reporter in Jakarta with a monthly pay of 200,000 U.S. dollars. The weekly said that some of these diplomats served the state security committee (KGB). The Soviet spies listed by the weekly included three counsellors, two first secretaries, a deputy trade representative, a military counsellor, and a military attache, of the Soviet embassies in some ASEAN countries. [Text] [OW221754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 22 Apr 83]

NATO NAVAL EXERCISES PLANNED--Brussels, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--NATO's on-call force Mediterranean will stage a naval exercise from 27 April, NATO's supreme headquarters allied powers Europe at Mons announced. The war game, code-named

"Deterrent Force 1/83" under the command of Italian Admiral Giuseppe di Giovanni, will be a training in most facets of naval warfare including communications, seamanship and replenishment at sea. Taking part in the exercise will be submarines fast patrol boats, aircraft and helicopters of countries in NATO's southern region, including Greece, Italy and Turkey. Armed units from the United Kingdom and the United States will also participate in the war game. [Text] OW221425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 22 Apr 83]

PRC'S LIBYAN AID PRAISED--Monrovia, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe today said the China-aided Ganta-Harper Highway project is "the most ambitious project since the People's Redemption Council (PRC) assumed power" three years ago. He was speaking at the ground-breaking ceremony of the 311-mile Ganta-Harper Highway in Ganta City, Nimba County. The highway will link up the counties of Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Maryland. The project, estimated at 56 million U.S. dollars, is expected to be completed in two years. Doe said the government is optimistic that the project would stimulate development in the rural areas and facilitate transportation of commodities. He pointed out that the project is a true manifestation of China's desire to carry out development in all parts of the country. [Text] [OW221050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 22 Apr 83]

ETHIOPIAN MILITARY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS--Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--The Ethiopian Government spokesman announced last night the appointment of some new ministers and other high-ranking officials in the provisional military administrative council, according to a report from Addis Ababa. Goshu Wolde, member of the Central Committee of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), was appointed foreign minister. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, former foreign minister and also COPWE Central Committee member, became minister of information and national guidance. Girma Yilma and Bililigne Mandefro, both members of the COPWE Central Committee, were appointed minister of culture and sports affairs and minister of education respectively. [Text] [OW241634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 24 Apr 83]

BELGIANS HOLD ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATION--Brussels, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Ten thousand people demonstrated in Florennes, southwestern Belgium, yesterday afternoon in protest against the planned deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in their country. The demonstration, the biggest of its kind in Belgium ever since 1980, involved peace movement campaigners, ecologists, trade unionists and political figures. The protesters also included representatives from The Netherlands, France and West Germany. According to NATO's 1979 double track decision, 48 U.S. cruise missiles will be deployed in Belgium, with Florennes being the most probable site. [Text] [OW240841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 24 Apr 83]

PRC'S RUIHAN, SWEDEN'S PALME MEET--Stockholm, 25 April (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden today told Li Ruihuan, head of the economic delegation of China's Tianjin City, that he hoped to see further development of economic and trade relations between Sweden and China. While meeting Li Ruihuan, who is also mayor of Tianjin City, and Ma Yi, adviser of the

delegation and vice minister of the State Planning Commission, Palme said that the current political and economic relations between the two countries are satisfactory. Li Ruihuan expressed the hope that Sweden and Tianjin City could have a long-term cooperation in the economic and technological fields on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit. The delegation arrived here on 19 April. [Text] [OW251417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 25 Apr 83]

CUBA PROTESTS U.S. AIRSPACE VIOLATION--Havana, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The Cuban Government, in a note to the U.S. Government today, strongly protested against the violation of Cuba's territorial air by a U.S. military plane. A SR-71 "Blackbird" of the U.S. Air Force flew over the Cuban island from west to east and back at 10:05-11:00 local time on 19 April when Cuba was celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the Giron battle. The flight was a premeditated provocation against Cuba, which "could show nothing but a harassing and aggressive aim," the note said. [Text] [OW261920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 26 Apr 83]

FRG CHANCELLOR ACCEPTS INVITATION--Bonn, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany today accepted with pleasure an invitation from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit the People's Republic of China. The invitation was conveyed by An Zhiyuan, the new ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Federal Republic of Germany when he called on the FRG Chancellor today after he arrived here at his post. The two sides had a cordial talk. [Text] [OW260300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 26 Apr 83]

MEDICAL TEAM IN UGANDA--Kampala, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--A 13-member Chinese medical team arrived here today in accordance with a protocol signed here last September by the Chinese and Ugandan Governments. This is the first time that China has sent a medical team to Uganda. Greeting the medical team at the airport, Ugandan Deputy Minister of Health Theresa Odongeoduka said she was sure that the Chinese doctors' work would further strengthen the relations between the two countries. The medical team will be based in Jinja, the country's second largest city, 80 kilometers east of Kampala. A three-man advance group of the team arrived here last January to make preparations. [Text] [OW262048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 26 Apr 83]

PAKISTAN, SOVIET TRADE ACCORD--Islamabad, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Pakistan and the Soviet Union concluded a barter-trade agreement for the year 1983-84 here today. The agreement envisages a total turnover of goods at a value of 1,170 million rupees, representing an 80 percent increase in terms of value over the previous protocol. During the period covered by the agreement Pakistan will export to the Soviet Union cotton textiles, read-made garments, leather, carpets, rice and miscellaneous items against the import of tractors, machine tools, power and electro-technical equipment and spare parts for steel mills from the Soviet Union. [Text] [OW271024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 27 Apr 83]

POLAND FREEZES RAW MATERIAL PRICES--Warsaw, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The Polish Government has decided to freeze the prices of raw materials semi-products,

products and spare parts from 1 May to 31 July, the REPUBLIC newspaper here reported today. The decision was taken by the Polish Council of Ministers at a meeting on 25 April to control the production cost, stabilize the market prices and check the galloping inflation in the country. [Text] [OW271844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 27 Apr 83]

NPC, SEYCHELLES DIGNITARIES' SOIREE--Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Seychelles President France Albert Rene and Mme Rene saw a performance of songs and dances presented by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Accompanying the guests at the soiree were Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Zhao Shouyi, minister of labor and personnel. At the end of the performance, President and Mme Rene presented a basket of flowers to the dancers and singers, and thanked them for their excellent performance. The soiree was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. This afternoon, President Rene visited a brick machinery plant and a rural people's commune and were warmly received by workers and peasants. [Text]

TURKEY CONDEMNS VIETNAMESE INVASION--Ankara, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The Turkish Government today condemned Vietnamese invasion of Thailand. Foreign Ministry spokesman Nazmi Akiman told a press conference here that the Turkish Government was worried about the military attacks along the Kampuchea-Thailand border since late March which have caused hundreds of deaths and driven over 50,000 civilians into Thailand. The Turkish Government was regretful over the incident which was designed to violate the territorial integrity of Thailand, he said. The spokesman expressed the hope that the Kampuchean people will win peace and stability through their just struggles. [Text] [OW292008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1955 GMT 29 Apr 83]

NICARAGUANS PROTEST REAGAN'S REMARKS--Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Some 200,000 people held a mass rally in Nicaragua's capital of Managua yesterday in protest against U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remarks on Central America. The demonstrators waved flags, machetes and rifles and shouted slogans while marching to the square to attend the rally organized by the government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. In a broadcasting speech delivered before the rally started, Vice President of the State Council Mazia Dora Tellez said that the Nicaraguan Army is stronger than Reagan imagined because the whole people are armed. The Americans should understand that Nicaragua is ready to defend its own future, she said. Similar activities took place in other Nicaraguan cities on the same day, according to reports reaching here. [Text] [OW292018 Beijing XINHUA in English 2007 GMT 29 Apr 83]

NORWAY OUSTS SOVIET SHIP--Stockholm, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--A Soviet scientific research ship which illegally intruded into Oslo port last Tuesday was fined and ordered to leave the port the same day, according to a report of the paper AFTENPOSTEN. The Soviet ship was fined 8,000 Norwegian kelangs. [Text] [OW291146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 29 Apr 83]

KARLSRUHE PROTESTS NAZI ACTIVITIES--Bonn, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--About 1,500 demonstrators took to the streets in Karlsruhe today to protest against "Nazis old and new" and demand a ban on Nazi activities. The demonstration was organized

by 20 anti-fascist groups to oppose a call by a neo-Nazi Party--the Action Front of National-Socialists-National Activists (ANS)--to bring together all the fascist groups. A spokesman of the demonstrators said the ANS call was "an open provocation against democracy." According to Karlsruhe police, about 60 ANS members were seen near Baden Baden and two youths were arrested for wearing Nazi style uniforms on charges of "provocative" activities. [Text] [OW010824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 1 May 83]

NEPAL FAVORS PRC MEMBERSHIP--Kathmandu, 1 May (XINHUA)--Nepalese Finance Minister Yadav Prashad Pant yesterday voiced Nepal's favor of China's membership in the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Before leaving here for Manila at the head of the Nepalese delegation to the 16th annual session of the bank, Pant, chairman of the ADB board, said that China's membership in the ADB will serve to enhance the prestige of the organization. [Text] [OW011828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 1 May 83]

BRAZIL UNLOADS LIBYAN PLANES--According to reports, Brazil unloaded arms and explosives from the detained Libyan aircraft on 24 April. These items were originally marked as medicines and other materials. A Brazilian Air Force officer said that after the arms were unloaded the aircraft would be handed back to Libya. [Text] [HK250814 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 83 p 6]

CSO: 4005/773

PARTY AND STATE

CHINESE SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM EXAMINED

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 2, 10 Feb 82 pp 3-7

[Article by Wang Zhaotang [3769 0664 2768] and Chen Pengsheng [7115 7720 3932] 3932]: "A Preliminary Study of the Socialist Chinese Legal System"]

[Text] 1. Defining the Term "Legal System"

What is a legal system? Generally it is said to be a way that bourgeois jurists differentiate between the laws of various countries according to certain formal peculiarities, starting out from the historical traditions and customs of the nations. They classify the law norms of certain countries according to certain characteristics that they have in common and call them legal systems, for instance, the continental legal system which has written law codes, the Anglo-American legal system whose law consists mainly of customary law, and then also the feudal "Chinese legal system," which did not differentiate between civil and criminal law or between administration and judicature, etc. This, it must be pointed out, is the metaphysical viewpoint of bourgeois legal scholars in their studies of the types of legal institutions. They characterize the law, which merely reflects the will of the ruling class, as expressions of national traditions and customs, and out of this reasoning focus attention only on to the special formal features of the laws, categorize them in a simplistic way and obliterate the innate class character of law and conceal the historical regularity of legal developments. However, this is a common peculiarity of social science research in the bourgeois society. We know that only by starting out from Marxism and by applying Marxism to social science (including jurisprudence) research, can legal research become a genuine science. The problem therefore does not lie in that there is something wrong in studying "legal systems," as set forth by the bourgeois legal scholars, but only in their class limitations and lack of scientific methodology. We believe that every legal system reflects a certain socio-economic foundation. When the social system differs, the legal institutions differ. However, the national laws in countries of the same type of social system can also show their own different characteristic features, and these characteristic features may originate from differences in economic development and in regional differences; national historical traditions also exercise a certain influence and may result in a legal system all of its own. These are undeniable objective facts. We believe that a study of our socialist Chinese legal system must start out from our national conditions and

adopt Marxist stand, viewpoint and method for a concrete exploration of the evolution and internal relations in the development of our socialist law and must sum up some of the overall regular special features that accord with Chinese national characteristics, so as to serve as a guide in legislative and judicial work. For this reason the term "legal systems" must not be merely part of the special terminology of bourgeois jurisprudence, but must be the subject for serious study over the entire field of jurisprudence.

2. The Major Significance of the Study of the Socialist Chinese Legal Systems.

What is the major significance of presently proposing the study of the socialist Chinese legal system? We base our understanding on the following three aspects of the problem.

(1) As to the feudal "Chinese legal system" of our country, especially the laws of the Tang and Ming dynasties, they have had a deep influence in those days on the legal institutions of all the countries of Southeast Asia. Later, toward the end of the Qing dynasty, following the Opium War, the Western capitalist invaders brought into China their bourgeois political science and jurisprudence together with their merchandise, and it was at that time that the "Chinese legal system" began to disintegrate. At that time there was one group of people in China whose proposition was to "seek strength through a reform of all political institutions" and who urged the Qing government to "draw up laws that adopted both Chinese and Western principles." After the Revolution of 1911, the northern warlords and the Kuomintang government continued on this road. Although they enacted many laws, they merely copied Western law codes, which therefore did not conform with the national conditions of China, but in this way suited the needs of the semicolonial and semifeudal society, and as a result were highly ineffective. The lessons gained in about a half century of historical experience not only revealed to us most profoundly the principle that the formation and development of a legal system must accord with national conditions, but made us also realize that the democratic and socialist revolutions which were and are guided by the CPC, must have their own legal system and body of laws. Particularly at the present time in the wake of the vigorous development of our politics and economy, and looking back on the 30-year tortuous course of building up our legal system since the establishment of our government, we have become even more profoundly aware of the urgency and necessity of establishing a socialist Chinese legal system, which sums up our historical experiences and lessons.

(2) Marxism tells us that law, just like other parts of the superstructure, can promote, but can also block the development of society. In the case of our country, a major problem today is to proceed under the leadership of the party to a summing up of all practical experiences, to explore the rules for the establishment of a body of laws that accords with our national conditions and one step further to gain a clearer and more definite direction for the establishment of the legal system, strengthen the consciousness of establishing a legal system, avoid irrationalities in legislation and judicial administration and promote the development of our socialist legal system. In

the 30 years from the democratic revolution to the establishment of our government, we had already promulgated several thousand law codes, laws, various decrees and orders. The main merit of this large quantity of legal documents is that their starting point had been our national conditions, that they fitted the actual local conditions of their time and that their special feature was an integration of Marxism with the Chinese reality. They are an important foundation for the development of a socialist Chinese legal system. Summing up and studying all these legal documents can undoubtedly be of significance in guiding the future establishment of our legal system. This shows that there is not only a necessity but also a possibility to propose now the study of the problem of our socialist Chinese legal system.

(3) We must also note that our country's socialist legal system is being established and developed in an economically backward large eastern country, and that it poses questions that we have in common with countries in the same area and of similar socio-economic, historical and cultural traditions. It will therefore be of far-reaching significance to launch a study of the socialist Chinese legal system and to explore and solve these problems of a common nature.

3. What Special Features Must the Socialist Chinese Legal System Possess?

The socialist Chinese legal system is in the course of taking shape and of being developed. Its own special features are gradually becoming apparent and being developed. The question what characteristic features the socialist Chinese legal system must possess is a fundamental problem that is in need of urgent inquiry.

Marx once clearly and definitely pointed out: "Legal relations, like the form of government, cannot be comprehended by these phenomena themselves, also not from the general development of the so-called human spirit. On the contrary, they are rooted in the material relations of life." This is a principle that we must observe in studying the essential character of law, as it is also the principle that we must observe when we investigate into the socialist Chinese legal system. The legal relations are a kind of social relations. They exist objectively and cannot be changed by the will of man, and the categorization of law systems, if undertaken in a scientific way, must reflect the special features of the essential character of legal relations, and this is also not a subjective assumption that merely follows someone's inclinations. Our country's socialist law is the basic legal tenet of our party based on Marxism. It is the product of an integration of the Chinese society and the concrete practices of the Chinese revolution. It is the scientific analysis by our party, using the viewpoint and methods of dialectical and historical materialism, of the actual political and economic conditions of the Chinese society and the exact reflection of the specific social relations in our country during the historical period of socialism. We will therefore only be able to discover the profound sources for the special characteristics of the socialist Chinese legal system if we start out, under the guidance of Marxist-Leninist principles, from the actual conditions of the Chinese society in an exploration of the evolution and internal relations of the development of socialist law.

We believe that starting out from our country's national conditions, a socialist Chinese legal system which possesses special national features must have the following special characteristics:

(1) The character of law is determined by the character of the political regime. Ours is a state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. The most fundamental legal ideology that guides our legislation must therefore be a reflection of the will and interests of the masses led by the working class and basing on the alliance of workers and peasants. Ours is a large backward agricultural country in which over 80 percent of the population are peasants. This makes our country different from the Western industrially developed countries, as well as from the Soviet Union and the countries of eastern Europe as regards basic national conditions. In France as early as 1891 only 45 percent of the population were peasants, in Germany in 1899 only 35 percent and in England the ratio of peasants was even smaller. Even in Russia prior to the establishment of the Soviet regime, the rural capitalist development had progressed distinctly faster than in our country, and in many villages centralized production had taken the place of decentralized production. Precisely because we start out from the historical condition of our country itself being this kind of a backward large agricultural country, it becomes a problem of a fundamental nature to correctly recognize and deal with the peasant relationship while firmly upholding the principle of the leadership of the proletariat.

In view of the historical facts in the development of our country's socialist law, the special characteristics of our legal relations in this respect are absolutely clear and have their profound historical source. As early as at the time of the first revolutionary civil war, the Hunan peasant movement declared that "all power belongs to the peasant association," and the terms in use at the time of the Jinggangshan struggle were "Worker-Peasant-Soldier Government" and "worker-peasant-soldier committees." The "Great Outline Constitution of the Chinese Soviet Republic," passed in 1934, also clearly stated: "The state established by the Chinese soviets is a state of worker-peasant people's democracy." The laws, decrees and regulations that the people's democratic regime enacted at various times under the guidance of the party mostly had the peasants in mind, and safeguarding the worker-peasant alliance as foundation is the important manifestation of the principles of socialism and democracy in our law, a reflection of our proletariat making use of law as a powerful lever to have the principles of socialism exert their influence on the peasants, guide them and effectively safeguard their interests, and as a consequence fundamentally contributing to the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. For instance, in line with the development of our rural productive forces we gave up the viewpoint which was divorced from the true character of the productive forces and onesidedly went in for "public" and "big" in its ownership pattern. We legally recognize that for a fairly lengthy period of time the socialist public ownership will comprise the system of state-ownership and the system of collective-ownership, and we acknowledge an ownership structure of several levels, the major ones being the mentioned two kinds. This will safeguard the peasants, mobilize their activism and also contribute to the promotion of the socialist rural economy.

In guaranteeing the peasants their rights as actual masters of their own affairs, our law also starts out from the actual conditions of our country, is mindful of the essential nature of democracy and attempts to achieve a unity in as perfect as possible a form to create favorable conditions, to gradually expand and have the peasants enjoy feasible and realistic rights. Our continuous attempts since the establishment of our government to improve and perfect our election laws, to gradually expand the scope of direct elections, to change over from the election methods fixed in the early days of liberation to the present election by plurality vote, etc., all are efforts that verify this point.

(2) The close integration of law with ideological political education and morality and closely linking the work of the specialized organs with the mass line, are also important special characteristics of our country's socialist legal system. The ancient Chinese legal philosophers had always propounded the integration of propriety with penal law and the "elucidation of the penal laws together with the promotion of education." Confucius said: "Guide the people with governmental measures and regulate them by the threat of penalties, and the people will try to keep out of jail but will have no sense of honor and shame. Guide the people by virtuous conduct and regulate them by a sense of propriety, and the people will have a sense of honor and respect." Of course the feudal rulers never acted in this manner. On the contrary, severe penalties, cruel laws and legalized privileges were the fundamental characteristics of the feudal legal system. The way they preached, law was merely used as a tool to enforce the rites that would safeguard their system of higher and lower, noble and common classes and that would shackle the working people spiritually, thus achieving the aim of consolidating their autocratic rule. The socialist law is essentially quite different from feudal law. In our country socialist law and socialist morality are part of the superstructure, built on the foundation of a socialist economy; they are fundamentally identical with the will and interests of the people. As far as the people are concerned, law is not something "alien," but absolutely within the scope of being consciously observed and carried out by the people through the process of ideological education and moral persuasion. Especially in the wake of our socialist economic and political developments, there has been a radical change in the condition of classes in our country, since the exploiting classes of landlords, rich peasants and capitalists do not exist anymore, and although the socialist law will no more have the task of enforcing the dictatorship, its main task will have shifted to the adjustment of various social relations arising among the people internally. The new situation will create increasingly closer relations between law on the one hand and ideological political education and moral persuasion on the other. In the area of public security work, our country has adopted a policy of comprehensive control, which in actual fact is attuning the work of the specialized organs to the mass line, closely linking law enforcement with the ideological political education, moral persuasion and the perfection of all institutions at the grassroots as well as in other sectors, have these various sectors supplement and complement each other, and as a result attain the aim of preventing law violations and crime in a fundamental way. This is a special and highly commendable characteristic, by which the socialist law of our country differs strikingly from capitalist law whose singular

principle is punishment. The policy of comprehensive control affirms the successful experiences made in our work on the legal system during the period from the people's democratic revolution to the socialist revolution; it is the pioneering work summarized in a long process of practical work on the legal system, guided by the legal concepts of Marxism. We can foresee that following further political and economic developments, the content and the various forms of this work will experience greater developments and greater perfection, and that it will occupy a position of ever increasing importance within the entire body of our socialist law.

(3) In legislative respects, our special characteristics are: proceed from the principle to the concrete and from the simple to the complex. We will first draw up individual specific regulations and later the fundamental law codes that will gradually form a system. This special characteristic of our legislative development reflects the multifarious and diverse nature of our social conditions and their transitional nature.

On the one hand, our country is a large multinational state with a farflung territory and complex conditions. For historical reasons, there are obvious differences in political, economic and cultural respects as well as in customs and practices between the various regions, which result in the multifarious and diverse nature of our country's social conditions. If law is to suit times and local conditions, it has to adopt a principle of combining adherence to principles with flexibility. The laws promulgated by the central authorities must be written more as statements of principle and not too much in minute details or too rigidly. On the basis of uniform principles, the various localities or individual departments may then adapt them to actual conditions in the localities or departments concerned and determine final concrete regulations, so as to avoid the tendency of "cutting with one knife," rigid uniformity or treating everything alike. In the adjustment of the social relations in all different areas, it can be said that during the period from the democratic revolution to the establishment of our government and onward, that which usually played a concrete role has always been the concrete legal norms and regulations of departmental and local character. On the other hand, our society is in a state of transition and at a turning point. Objectively, our political and economic conditions are continuously developing and changing, and in addition we are aware that our experiences are still insufficient, so that we are unable to enact at one stroke a fundamental legal code that uniformly adjusts the broad spectrum of social relations. For instance, it is very difficult to formulate a code of civil law at a time when the socialist transformation of the system of private ownership of the means of production has not yet been completed and when the socialist system of ownership has not yet been established. We can only start out by amending and formulating one by one the simple individual regulations according to our objective requirements, whenever conditions have matured to that extent. At this early stage we therefore often promulgated provisional regulations, resolutions, directives, etc., in place of fundamental laws as norms to be commonly observed. Prior to the enactment of a penal code, we first formulated according to actual requirements such individual penal regulations as the "Regulations for the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries," "Regulations for the Punishment of Corruption," etc. Half of the over 300 regulations

published from 1949 to 1952 are designated as "preliminary," "on trial" or "general rules." Only later, following stabilization of political and economic conditions, distinct changes took place. As our country's laws were in this way engendered by actual practice, and with further practice were further developed, as they manifest the special structural characteristic of having the fundamental law in command over the individual specific laws and the individual specific laws supplement the fundamental law, our law group and also different from the Anglo-American law group which bases on legal precedents. In this way our law suits the actual conditions of China and facilitates implementation and execution of our laws.

(4) The question of structural pattern and special terminology of laws is not only a problem of legislative technique, but one that is closely bound up with the class character of the law itself. In China's past feudal society, some feudal rulers paid much attention to have all laws appear simple, clear and easily understandable, so that the law would effectively serve their dictatorial purposes and prevent its being "manipulated by wicked officials," or that "different penalties are imposed for the same kind of crimes." Emperor Taizong of the Tang dynasty maintained that "the laws of the land must be simple and concise." For these reasons the Tang law, which was exemplary for subsequent feudal codifications, had only 12 chapters of 500 articles, and was simpler and clearer than the preceding penal codes of the Wei and Jin dynasties. Since the establishment of our people's democratic regime under the leadership of the party, our country has always paid greatest attention to legislate laws in simple and clear structure and in popular and easy to understand language, to facilitate acceptance and observance of the laws by the masses. In the overwhelming majority of cases the laws and regulations published at all periods of the people's democratic regime comprise only a few scores of articles each, and the law texts not only state the salient points but frequently add popular and vivid explanations. The penal law and law of penal procedure, that we have already promulgated, have only a little over 100 articles and basically one article or one paragraph for each item, compiled in proper numerical and coherent order, forming a natural system, simple, clear and easy to consult. Civil law touches on a broad spectrum of social relations. The civil codes in various Western countries are extremely voluminous. The German and French civil codes have more than 2,000 articles and the Japanese over 1,000 articles. Our civil code (draft) has only a little over 500 articles. As regards the structuring of the chapters and articles, the main civil affairs are given prominence, separating them from the traditional guiding principles of civil law, thus leading to greater clarity and better organization. Moreover, in line with our national conditions, certain legal standing phrases have been translated into popular, easy to understand language. The simple and clear structural pattern of our laws and their popular and easy to understand language are characteristics that embody the national cultural tradition and the demands of the masses on our legislation, in clear contrast to the tedious and equivocal nature of law in the capitalist countries. This is the direction that our socialist law must firmly maintain.

(5) Carry forward the fine tradition of our national history. There is a certain link between law and the historical traditions, morality, customs

and practices of a nation, as these matters permeate and influence each other in many respects. Precisely because this phenomenon exists, different special features manifest themselves in the laws of different countries. Ours is a united, multinational country with a national tradition, morality, customs and practices that have come down to us over several thousand years, and which undoubtedly exercise a certain influence on law. We must not take the socialist principles of our law as pretext to adopt without further analysis a nihilist attitude toward these influences. This would run counter to the social realities in our country and would also violate the principles of historical materialism. Of course, influences of national historical traditions that we accept in our laws are not at all negative ones, but are taken over critically and based on the principles of socialism. This is already reflected in our current laws in many respects. For instance, our laws have from various different angles acknowledged such fine moral traditions, handed down by our people for several thousand years, as not pocketing money that one picks up, scrupulously maintaining one's trustworthiness, caring for the old and educating the young, acting when righteousness demands action, assisting men in danger and tending to the wounded, etc. These fine moral traditions will be carried forward, acknowledged and further promoted in our laws. In our civil law legislation such folk traditions and customs as apologizing, repentance, warnings, orders to move away, etc. have been written into the measures to be taken to settle civil disputes. One particular item is that based on our folk traditions and customs, we have for a long time already always emphasized to rely on mass organizations to settle promptly and appropriately the common civil disputes, and also minor criminal cases, by some form of mediation. These forms were not only found very effective in actual practice, but furthermore contributed a wealth of experiences. These methods were considerably expanded in content and form and have become a pioneering arrangement and a very special feature in the build-up of our socialist legal system.

What we still have to point out here is that the socialist law is a lever to transform society and must have the effect of "bringing order out of chaos and carrying forward the revolutionary cause," during the arduous struggle of building up our socialist spiritual civilization. It will therefore, on the one hand, critically adopt reasonable elements from out of the historical traditions and on the other hand use the principles of socialism to intervene and oppose anything in our spiritual life and in social customs that violate the moral principles of socialism, so as to promote the formation of new social relations. We shall clearly and definitely fix in law that we shall closely investigate into the legal responsibility of those who, given the conditions and the responsibility, do not act to remedy critical situations. In dealing with problems involving the broad stratum of civil affairs, we shall pay attention to oppose such feudal acts of force as the abuse of personal powers or harming the lawful rights of our children. All these attitudes spring from the same, above-mentioned spirit.

The shaping of our socialist Chinese legal system will be a lengthy process, involving a broad sphere of theoretical and practical problems, which await the joint effort of our jurists and of those engaged in actual work in our judicial departments for investigation and solution. In presenting this tentative essay, we aim at nothing but to "cast a brick to attract a jade," hoping to impart greater depth to the discussion of this important question that bears on the direction of developments in our country's socialist law.

PARTY AND STATE

STUDY OF SYSTEM OF LAWS STRESSED

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 11, 10 Nov 82 pp 20-23

[Article by Qi Naikuan [7871 0035 1401]: "The Study of Our System of Laws Ought to Be Stressed"]

[Text] Editor's note: The publication of the article "Preliminary Study of the Chinese Legal Socialist Legal System" by Comrades Wang Zhaotang [3769 0664 2768] and Chen Pengshang [7115 7720 3932] in the second issue of this year's FAXUE has attracted much attention among legal scholars in China and abroad. Their letters and manuscripts expressed the hope that further discussions of this problem will take place. All pointed out that following the vigorous development of our legal system, a discussion of the theoretical sides of this question will benefit our establishment of a legal system that will be in accord with the national conditions of our country. Because it touches on the structural peculiarities of our country's jurisprudence, it is closely linked with our legislation, judicature and legal system propaganda.

In the present issue we publish Comrade Qi Naikuan's article, submitting it for general study and reference. We would welcome all comrades in the field of jurisprudence to conduct further intensive discussions regarding this question, guided by the party's "hundred schools" policy.

The second issue of this year's FAXUE published the article "Preliminary Studies of the Chinese Socialist Legal System" (hereinafter called "Preliminary Study") jointly written by Comrades Wang Zhaotang and Chen Pengsheng. In July this year at the inauguration of the Chinese Law Society, there had been some discussion of this article among the Shanghai delegates in connection with studies and discussions on Comrade Peng Zhen's [1756 4176] speech. After a recent study of documents from a work conference held by the central authorities on the subject of political science and law and on reviewing Comrade Peng Zhen's speech, I feel that it is well worthwhile to carry on a further disucssion of certain questions touched upon in the "Preliminary Study."

Starting With "Defining the Term 'Legal System'"

The "Preliminary Study" begins with "Defining the Term 'Legal System,'" and I believe this is a very good beginning. As the saying goes: "If terms are not correctly defined, no clear expressions are possible." One of the important reasons why our legal scholars are engaged in lengthy disputes over certain scholarly questions and cannot reach uniform conclusions is that they do not start out from a definition of terms. If the same term is interpreted this way and that way, each propounding his own principles, creating dissension, not starting out with a definition of terms and neglecting the proper identification of concepts, how can there possibly be a common language?!

Looking at the basic substance of the "Preliminary Study," its authors' dominant ideology is clear and definite, namely an attempt to start out from our national conditions and explore the theoretical problems connected with our country's legal system. This is of course commendable. However, they did not do a good job at "defining" in their definition of "legal system" at the beginning of their article. In places they confuse "legal system" and "body of laws." This easily gives people a wrong impression and makes it difficult to grasp the main theme of their disposition.

For instance, in the second part of the "Preliminary Study," the authors write: "The lessons gained in approximately half the century of historical experience not only revealed to us most profoundly the principle that the formation and development of a legal system must be accord with national conditions, but made us also realize that the democratic and socialist revolutions, which were and are guided by the CPC, must have their own legal system and body of laws." The authors then continue: "Particularly at the present time, in the wake of our vigorous political and economic developments, also looking back on the 30-year tortuous course of building up our legal system since the establishment of our government, we have become even more profoundly aware of the urgency and necessity of establishing a Chinese socialist legal system, which would sum up our historical experiences and lessons."

It is my belief that this situation has arisen because the authors did not carefully study the difference between "legal system" and "body of laws." In actual fact the two concepts, "legal system" and "body of laws," are not the same. To clarify the question, let me first examine the historical origin of the concept "legal system."

Historical Origin of the Concept "Legal System"

The so-called legal system is a concept that has not been in existence since antiquity, but that gradually took shape since the middle of the 19th century with the development of bourgeois comparative jurisprudence. Already as early as in the forties of the 18th century, Montesquieu, the pioneer of bourgeois legal thought, proposed in his representative work "The Spirit of Laws" that law must be studied as a social phenomenon. He believed that the differences between the various national laws derived from a variety of factors, such as

their social and natural circumstances, including political, historical, geographical, moral factors, the principles of human relationships, customs, practices and national traditions. In the early years of the 19th century, Montesquieu's theories aroused widest interest and led to the inception of comparative studies of Roman and Germanic laws. In 1869 a comparative law society was established in France, and a similar society was set up in England in 1895, followed by "comparative law lectures" all over the European Continent, and the study of foreign laws became something of a fad. However, the field of vision in those days was limited to the study of the various European Continental laws. After World War I, interest in the European countries extended beyond Continental laws to the study of English and American law and other national laws related to Anglo-American law. This finally brought about the categorization of "Continental law system" and "Anglo-American law system" and engendered the bourgeois concept of legal systems.

The so-called "legal systems," also called "law families," therefore usually refer to the classification made by bourgeois legal scholars for various national laws according to certain inherent or formal characteristics, and national laws that closely followed the example of such laws, were grouped into one law group called "legal system." The main difference between this concept and the concept generally called "body of laws" is in its reference to the legal traditions and historical sources of a certain national law. The historical source of this kind of law does not merely refer to one particular country alone, but frequently involves other national laws that have ties with the national law originally under discussion. The concept of the legal system therefore usually spreads beyond one country to cover a number of countries and took shape in a lengthy process of historical development. The several countries that belong to one legal system mostly show a certain common derivation as to the sources of their laws, and for this reason form one type of legal family tree.

As to the classification of different legal systems, it was not very extensive in the beginning, being merely limited to the analytical study of various national laws existing at that time. Later, in the wake of the development of comparative jurisprudence, classifications became more numerous, the study of legal systems extending into the field of legal history and categorizing and exploring legal systems in the laws of antiquity. This made the classification of legal systems increasingly complicated. Every legal scholar had a different point of view as to how to group legal systems, and their standards for such classifications also differed. In present-day bourgeois jurisprudence the classification of legal systems is even more multifarious and shows a great variety of categories.

In short, the bourgeois concept of legal systems and the classification of the relevant legal systems is very hard to grasp. The study of legal systems has played a certain positive role in promoting comparative law studies and has had its justification in the history of bourgeois legal thought, but the bourgeois classification of legal systems is not scientific and shows an obvious subjective coloring. The concrete standards for classification of legal systems are not uniform and frequently change from person to person.

This is a method that we must not adopt in Chinese jurisprudence. Of course, I certainly do not oppose study of the sources and influences of ancient Chinese law from the viewpoint of legal history. I also do not oppose the analysis of the legislative experiences of foreign countries from the viewpoint of comparative jurisprudence and as references in the work of building up our legal system. We must utilize all beneficial experiences, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. However, I do not agree that under the present historical conditions we should "creatively establish" some sort of "Chinese socialist legal system." My reasons are: Firstly, historically, the so-called legal systems have not been established or developed by a certain country or certain men by their subjective will, but have come about by certain legal forms fitting the social and historical conditions of the time, above all fitting the objective demands of the economic developments of the time, and after a certain country had established its legal patterns, they were then quite naturally taken as example by countries with similar conditions. Secondly, since the so-called legal systems are not established independently by one single country, but always shaped by the interaction between related countries, no single country can map out a "blueprint" beforehand, sum up a set of experiences in establishing a legal system and present it as an example for others to follow, in this way "creating" a new legal system. Thirdly, the bourgeois concept of "legal system" itself lacks a definite content and its standards of classification of legal systems are extremely diverse. After all, by what standards is the Chinese socialist legal system to be established? What positive significance, after all, is there in this "creative establishment" of a legal system for our country at this juncture when our country is just embarking on the road of perfecting and developing a socialist legal system? In my opinion we should rather emphasize the study of the bodily setup of our laws and give every attention to the study of the entire body of our socialist laws.

The Urgency of Studying the Structural Setup of Chinese Law

The so-called body of laws, also called the legal complex, usually refers to the integrated and correlated set of laws from all legal sectors, constituting the total of all of a country's current legal norms. The current laws of a country, that deal with all phases of its social relations, have different contents and forms, but no matter how complicated their contents and how multifarious their forms, they will be based on the needs of the ruling class and follow certain principles and patterns, as their different types must form various different sectors of law and as these different sectors again must form one internally differing, yet mutually correlated unified body of laws. Generally speaking, therefore, the laws of any kind of country, regardless of what appearances they take on, will present a certain body of laws. Especially in countries with law codes, the structure of their bodies of laws is fairly tightly structured. Some bourgeois scholars have engaged in thorough studies not only of the classification of legal norms. For instance, the classifications of written versus unwritten laws, common versus exceptional laws, substantial versus procedural laws, compulsory versus optional laws, etc., have important reference value when studying the question of the structural setup of socialist law. However, the categories of the legal sectors of any kind of country are not set up as one pleases, but are

determined by the character and scope of the social relations which they regulate. The various legal sectors of the socialist law are determined, in the final analysis, by the character of the socialist economic relations, and between the various legal sectors there cannot, in general, be any antagonism or contradiction, but basically all sectors must rather be well coordinated and in step with each other. However, if we are not careful in the course of building up our legal system and do not apply overall considerations, many contradictions could arise. Furthermore, the divisions in a country's various legal sectors do not stay immutable, but continuously develop and change in the wake of developments of its social relations. In the 30-odd years since the establishment of our government, the buildup of our legal system has gone circuitous and tortuous ways. Only since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has the buildup of our legal system entered on a path of healthy developments. In these few years our country not only drew up and promulgated several important laws, such as the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure, the law of civil procedure, the law governing economic contracts, etc., but also carried out a complete revision of the Constitution, also deliberated on and passed a series of important administrative laws and regulations. Following the 12th National Party Congress, our country entered a new historical period of total socialist construction, and following the development of our undertakings in socialist construction, the buildup of our socialist legal system also entered a new era of increasing perfection and sound development, and the establishment of a complete, integrated system of socialist laws is imminent. According to incomplete statistics, we are faced with the need to draw up and determine as many as scores of economic laws and regulations, and following the reforms in the state structure and in the economic system, there will be a rapid increase in various administrative laws and regulations. Following the promulgation of the new Constitution, the powers of the local state organs will be correspondingly strengthened, and they too will pass a whole series of laws and regulations of a local nature. If there will be so much more legislation, so many organs creating new legal norms, and if there is no unified arrangement and no overall plan, if each organ and each department passes its own laws, how could we possibly preserve the authority and unity of our law?

In his speech at the inauguration of the Chinese Law Society, Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: "Our society developed, our economic foundation developed and our law must follow and develop. When a capitalist society is transformed into a socialist society, law must follow this development and change. However, jurisprudence has its own independent system and its own logic. Legislation must start out from the realities, but must also have its own system of laws which must be free from contradictions in every respect. Legislation must not follow sudden inspirations and on the spur of the moment hastily draw up laws." Comrade Pen Zhen's speech raised the question of the socialist system of laws to an extremely high and important position, and clearly pointed out the future direction of legal research and of the work of building up our legal system. Legislation must proceed scientifically and not legislate willfully on the spur of the moment. If there is too large a quantity of legislation, it will be difficult to enforce all the laws; would that not amount to having no laws at all? Comrade Peng Zhen also pointed out: "Law

must have its own independent system and logic, however, it must start out from the social realities and submit to the test of social practice. If a law does not suit the realities or the needs of socialist development, one must study its amendment." After the new Constitution was passed and promulgated, not only were the relevant "organizational laws" and "election laws" amended, but all laws, decrees and regulations drawn up and promulgated by our government since its inception will be amended or abolished if they contravene the provisions of the new Constitution. This work is not only a task of the legislative, educational and scientific research departments, but is even closer linked with the executive and judicial organs. These organs because they constantly come into direct contact with the legal norms and constantly deal with actual problems, must certainly have a very clear idea as to which of our current legal norms are practical and feasible, which are conflicting with the realities, which laws, decrees and regulations can still be effectively carried out and which have become obsolete, and these organs should be best qualified to speak on this matter.

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PARTY AND STATE

TOTAL ELIMINATION OF 'THREE TYPES OF PEOPLE' ADVOCATED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Li Kecai [2621 0344 2088], First Secretary of the Chinese Communist Cangzhou Prefecture Party Committee: "Totally Eliminate the 'Three Types of People,' An Enlightening Discovery in the Liu Boping [0491 0130 1627] Case"]

[Text] After the HEBEI RIBAO ran the article "A Struggle Which Shook Hebei Province" strong reverberations began in Cangzhou prefecture. Our prefecture committee immediately issued a circular asking all levels of party committee organizations, party members and cadres to study and discuss the Liu Boping case as negative example teaching materials in order to make progress in understanding the necessity and importance of rectifying the party style, eliminating the "three types of people" and attacking serious criminal activity in the economic sphere, and to moreover get in touch with reality, sum up the lessons of our experiences, consciously perform according to party regulations and the "Guiding Principles" and carry out a strict struggle against the abuse of authority, the use of power for personal gain and serious economic criminal activities.

The Liu Boping case was highly revealing to us in that it showed that the attack on serious economic crimes must be closely united with elimination of the "three types of people." Quite a number of cases demonstrate that many economic criminals also belong to the "three types of people." During the "Cultural Revolution," Liu Boping was the sort of person who opposed "Iron Man" Wang Tieren [3769 6993 0086] and rebelled against the "Iron Man Spirit," so as soon as he achieved a certain amount of power, he fearlessly took up criminal activities, which is not at all strange. Our prefecture has also produced several such people. Li Chunsheng [2621 2504 3932] of the Cangzhou Municipal Electric Wire Plant was a temporary transportation worker who became team leader of a "mass dictatorship" team and used this opportunity to join the party. He became a party branch secretary and used his authority to embezzle over 3,800 yuan, caused the factory to suffer losses of 350,000 yuan and have outstanding accounts of 550,000 yuan, all of

which forced the factory to shut down. In order to gain promotion and become wealthy, this sort of person will use a myriad tricks to curry favor with people in power in order to plot for personal gain, thus engulfing the nation and harming the people. The use of economic tricks to win over and corrupt the cadres is a common feature shared by economic criminal elements such as Liu Boping. Some of the economic criminal elements exposed in Cangzhou prefecture also used sugar-coated bullets to create openings for themselves. In Hejian xian, Li Changjin [2621 7022 6651], the former party branch secretary of Beishican brigade was a person who thrived on rebellion. He relied on factions, feasting and gift-giving to gather the county and brigade cadres, some of whom were in leadership positions, under his control to support and protect him and make him into a "northern overlord" running rampant through the countryside and oppressing people. This county also had another blatant rebel named Zhou Zhanshan [0719 0594 1472], the party branch secretary of the county machinery plant, who was extremely generous with state property. He made furniture for several 10's of party members and cadres in the prefecture, county and brigade, which lost over 30,000 yuan of plant funds. The masses repeatedly exposed him but because someone always interceded for him, both times that he was arrested he was released, which encouraged him to run rampant. This case dragged on for two years before its conclusion was reached.

Why do people such as Liu Boping seem to be so capable? Why did the handling of these cases encounter so many difficulties? One important reason is that some people believe that the "three types of people" are "capable" and "know how to operate." Some people accepted their bribes or received benefits from them so they consciously or unconsciously gave the go-ahead to commit crimes. When these problems were being handled they spoke on their behalf and protected them. Such conditions explain why ever since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Congress, although there have been some obvious improvements in party style, nonetheless, because of various factors and the incomplete ideological educational work of the previous period, the problem of the inner-party's impure ideology, impure party style and impure organization have not been resolved. There are some party members and cadres who have forgotten communist ideals and forgotten the purpose of serving the people. They look at problems and perform their work on the basis of their individual benefit or harm, likes or dislikes and gratitude or resentment. They use power and authority to take advantage of the state and the masses; they reject party regulations, ignore party principles, support unhealthy trends and evil practices and harm the interests of the party and the people.

We ought to learn a profound lesson from the case of Liu Boping, which is that the elimination of the "three types of people" must be total and unequivocal. The facts already prove that if we do

not totally eliminate the "three types of people" we will abet evil by tolerating it, cause endless harm and bring about losses in the party's affairs. All party members and cadres, especially the leadership cadre, should act in accordance with the interests of the party and the people. They should all have a high degree of political responsibility and strictly and sincerely carry out the party central committee's principle on not employing the "three types of people." Whenever one is discovered he should be eliminated. They cannot be lightly trusted or given a protective cover or helped by any other scandalous behavior which forgets righteousness at the sight of profit.

The case of Liu Boping has both good points and bad points. As a negative educational experience it has taught us to have stronger faith in victory over unhealthy trends and evil practices. Under the correct leadership of the party central committee, the party now has a series of correct principles, and policies, there are new party regulations, "Guiding Principles" and a new "constitution" to rule the nation and keep the peace. Both within and outside the party the awareness and the ability of the broad masses to distinguish and resist unorthodox styles has been greatly improved. If only all levels of our party committees, party members and cadres dare to resolutely uphold party principles, be thoroughly upright, resolutely support and rely on the broad cadre and masses of people, then we definitely can eliminate all opposing forces, defeat all unhealthy trends and evil practices, and promote a turn for the better in party style.

11582
CSO: 4005/686

PARTY AND STATE

SELECTION OF CADRES FOR GRASSROOTS WORK DESCRIBED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Shijiazhuang Prefecture Values Four Modernization Training for Cadre Improvement, Appoints College Level Cadres To Work at Grassroots Level"]

[Text] Shijiazhuang prefecture has appointed prefecture and county level office young and middle-aged cadres of college level education to work at the grassroots level. Such training is an important way to build up human talent and to strengthen the grassroots leadership groups. In January of 1983, the entire prefecture, through overall inspection and the party committee's approval, had 161 university graduates who were assigned to basic level units, including 10 to the county level leadership groups, 99 to work on the commune and brigade level and 52 to work on the plant, mine and enterprise level.

During the process of carrying out this work, there initially were some leadership cadres who felt that there were many county and commune cadres very familiar with the countryside, so there was no need to select any from upper level offices for reassignment, and there were some people unwilling to transfer superior cadres. Among those appointed, there were fears that they would not be welcome and that they would not be able to accomplish anything. The prefecture committee convened a conference of leadership cadres and county committee organizational appointment directors above the prefecture and bureau level to present this operational idea and promote progressive models. At the same time, they convened a conference of intellectuals and the appointees to let everyone know that the transfer of superior cadres to the grassroots level is not intended to force them out of their positions or to replace them, but is intended to have them learn skills and broaden their knowledge. With this improved understanding, many units actively recommended people. The selection of cadres to transfer for training used the methods of grassroots mobilization, mass recommendations and the individual's own recommendation. All levels of party committees applied the principles of utilizing the cadres' good points and avoiding their bad points, made analyses of the cadres to be transferred, and thoroughly investigated

and understood them. The leadership personnaly talked with them and sincerely considered what sort of roles these comrades would have in the leadership groups as well as how to create conditions which would help them exercise those functions. They also thought about sending them to the most appropriate units and sentry posts to avoid the problem of upsetting the cadres' marital relationships, as happened in the past. These methods basically satisfied the leadership, the masses and the individuals.

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CSO: 4005/686

PARTY AND STATE

DEPUTY SECTION CHIEF SUSPENDED FOR SLANDER, OBSTRUCTIONISM

Policy Upheld

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 83

[Article: "The Policy on Intellectuals Just Set Off Thwarted: Hunan Factory Deputy Department Director Punished for Slander"]

[Text] According to the HUNAN RIBAO of 25 March 1983, the Hengyang Diesel Motor Vehicle Plant of Hunan Province convened a meeting of all factory cadres in which the factory party committee reported that Nie Zhaoming [5119 2507 2494] was suspended and placed under investigation for publicly obstructing and hindering the policy on intellectuals and slandering the patriotic returned Overseas Chinese engineer Jiang Yongxu [3068 3057 4825].

Nie Zhaoming is a deputy director of the Propaganda and Education Department of the Hengyang Diesel Motor Vehicle Plant in Hunan Province, and after the party report revealed how Jiang Yongxu was slandered and attacked, he not only did not publicize the party policy on intellectuals, on the contrary, he spread lies and rumors, attacked the party report and the province's investigation group, slandered Comrade Jiang Yongxu and was a very bad influence.

Zhang Suzhai [1728 5126 7872], leader of the Hunan province work group, spoke at the meeting asking all cadres in the factory to learn a lesson from the errors of Nie Zhaoming by resolving to eliminate all influences of "leftist" ideology and resolving to do good work in implementing the policy on intellectuals.

Commentary on Case

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 83

[Article: "This Is Not Just an Ideological Problem"]

[Text] In the Hengyang Diesel Motor Vehicle Plant of Hunan Province, the Propaganda and Education Department Deputy Director Nie Zhaoming [5119 2507 2494] committed serious errors regarding the party's policy on intellectuals. He was soundly criticized but resisted correction of his errors. The concerned department

has quite correctly suspended him from his duties and is conducting an investigation.

There are a few units that resist implementing party policy on intellectuals; the great majority of them have problems of ideological understanding and there also are some authorities who are ignorant and incompetent yet who tyrannize others and openly resist party policy. Comrade Mao Zedong long ago said, "The responsibility of leaders, to state it briefly, is primarily two things: generate ideas and utilize the cadres." However, when the leaders are ignorant and incompetent, don't generate any good ideas and tyrannize others, this naturally oppresses the good cadres. The upper level leadership should clearly show these people their errors, strongly criticize them and order them to make suitable self-criticisms. If they are criticized yet do not mend their ways they then must be transferred from their original unit or relieved of leadership duties. This is the way to break the mistaken idea that the people who seriously waste and destroy goods and materials must shoulder the responsibility while those people who seriously waste and destroy human talent need not shoulder the responsibility. It also will motivate people to work hard at being qualified leaders who can both generate good ideas and utilize the cadres.

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CSO: 4005/686

PARTY AND STATE

HARBIN ELECTS NEW LEADING BODIES

SK261129 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] The first session of the Eighth Harbin City People's Congress concluded on 6 April.

After full discussions, delegates to the session elected new leading bodies of the Eighth Harbin City People's Congress Standing Committee and the city government by secret ballots. Wei Jianxing was elected mayor of Harbin City. The session elected deputy mayors, including Wang Rensheng, Li Nai, Li Peifu, Qin Yuefang (female) and Sheng Zuhong (names are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames).

The number of mayor and deputy mayors has been reduced from the original 13 to 6. Their average age has dropped from the original 60.5 to 51.

Two-thirds of them are college graduates. Three of them are specialists and technicians and two of them are senior technicians.

Wang Huacheng was elected chairman of the city People's Congress Standing Committee. Some vice chairmen were elected, including Fang Dazhong, Wang Lijiang, Wang Nong, Wang Hongwei, Feng Yi, Yang Jingsu, Zhang Keping, Wu Tongfu, Quo Changsheng and Qian Xingmen (names are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames).

The session elected Dong Qilai president of the Harbin City Intermediate People's Court. The chief procurator of the Harbin City People's Procuratorate was elected and will be submitted to the Provincial People's Procuratorate for approval by the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

CSO: 4005/774

PARTY AND STATE

TIE YING AT ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

OW160525 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held its 20th meeting in Hangzhou on 13 April. The meeting decided that the first session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress will be held in Hangzhou on 22 April and that a preparatory meeting for the congress will be held on 21 April.

The first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will listen to and consider a report on the work of the government to be delivered by Governor Li Fengping, discuss a report on a draft of Zhejiang's 1983 economic and social development plan, examine a report on 1982 final provincial accounts and the draft provincial budget for 1983, and examine reports on the work of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial Higher People's Court and the Provincial People's Procuratorate. It will elect Zhejiang's deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress, elect the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, decide on the governor and vice governor of Zhejiang, and elect the president of the Provincial Higher People's Court, the chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, the presidents of Prefectural Intermediate People's Courts and the chief procurators of Prefectural People's Procuratorates.

The 20th meeting of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee discussed and adopted a report on the work of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. It listened to a report on the examination of the qualifications of deputies to the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress delivered by Liu Dan, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Credentials Committee. Tie Ying, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the Standing Committee meeting. The meeting's participants included Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Li Lanyan, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiyi and Xing Zitao, vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Zhang Zhaowan, vice governor of Zhejiang; Gao Wenquan, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court; and Zhang Shixiang, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, were present at the meeting as observers.

CSO: 4005/774

PARTY AND STATE

PRC BOATS PATROL WATERS EAST OF MATSU ISLAND

OW241239 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] FUJIAN RIBAO report: The Fujian provincial maritime public security patrol flotilla patrolled the waters around Dongsha Island for the first time on 3 April.

Dongsha Island is located east of Mazu [Matsu] Island. Recently some lawless businessmen from Hong Kong and Taiwan, disregarding repeated government warnings, frequently sneaked into the Dongsha area to collude with coastal smugglers in illegal activities of smuggling and trade in smuggled goods. At the end of March, the Fujian Provincial People's Government issued a notice reiterating its determination to strike at smuggling at sea. Resolutely implementing the provincial government's instructions, the provincial maritime public security patrol flotilla soon organized boat patrols. During the patrol, the cadres and the policemen displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, braved the rough sea and successfully completed the patrol mission on the waters around Dongsha Island.

CSO: 4005/774

PARTY AND STATE

RALLY ON ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM HELD

SK200955 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] The Provincial CPC Committee has decided that from now to the end of June, administrative reform of the provincial-level organs should be carried out in an all-round manner. On the morning of 19 April, the Provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization rally on the administrative reform of the provincial-level organs to make some specific arrangements.

In his speech made at the mobilization rally, Comrade Wang Fei, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and responsible person of the leading group for administrative reform of provincial-level organs, pointed out: The preparations for carrying out administrative reform of the provincial-level organs have been basically completed. Recently the CPC Central Committee officially approved and assigned the program on the establishment of our province's party and government organizations at the provincial level. In line with this new program, all present branch offices of the Provincial People's Government will be cancelled, organizations whose function and work are similar to others will be dissolved and some administrative units will be changed to economic and professional units. The present 68 departments of the Provincial People's Government will be reduced to 41, a reduction of nearly 40 percent. In addition to the six departments of the Provincial CPC Committee and the organs which should be set up in line with stipulations, the number of departments, offices, commissions, general offices and bureaus at the provincial level will be reduced from the original 105 to 81. With such an organization, the centralized and unified leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government will be strengthened, the administrative structure and staff will be simplified and the authorized size of the party, government and mass organizations will be streamlined by 40 percent.

In his mobilization report, Comrade Wang Fei demanded: In accordance with the decision of the Provincial CPC Committee, provincial-level organs should complete in April, May and June the tasks of streamlining the organizations at the department, bureau and section levels, of reorganizing leading bodies of these organizations and of reducing the authorized size of these organizations. After completing these tasks, efforts should be concentrated on the reform measures for themselves in a well-guided and well-organized

manner so as to guarantee that the reform work will be accomplished on schedule.

In his report, Comrade Wang Fei pointed out: To achieve success in reforming provincial-level organs, it is necessary to streamline organizations, reorganize the leading bodies of the party and government organs and reduce the authorized size and staff of the party and government organs. It is also necessary to define the limits of duties incumbent on each department and establish and improve the department responsibility system. In addition, proper arrangements should be made for veteran cadres, and the work of conducting rotative training among cadres should be speeded up.

In his report, Comrade Wang Fei stressed: To achieve success in the administrative reform of the organs at the provincial level, it is necessary to enhance our understanding, straighten out our attitudes, clear our minds of unnecessary doubts and misgivings, strengthen our confidence in administrative reforms, break with selfish departmentalism, adopt an overall point of view, overcome selfish ideas and personal considerations and strive to submit our personal interests to the interests of the party. It is also necessary to strengthen leadership and ensure that both reform and official duties proceed well.

Over 2,000 cadres at or above the section level of provincial-level organs attended the rally.

CSO: 4005/774

PARTY AND STATE

ZHANG GENSHENG'S REPORT TO CONGRESS SESSION

SK210811 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] At the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Comrade Zhang Gensheng briefed participants on the situation in the administrative reform of provincial-level organs.

He said: From November 1982 to present, the first-phase work of administrative reform of provincial-level organs has been basically completed. In the reform, overlapping organizations have been disbanded and departments whose functions and work are similar have been amalgamated in line with the principles of streamlining units and the levels of units and reducing the staff.

The number of departments under the jurisdiction of the provincial government was reduced from the original 66 to 38 after the reform. It is urged that the staff be reduced about 30 percent. At the same time, leading bodies at all levels have been readjusted and strengthened and a group of excellent young and middle-aged cadres, in the prime of life and capable of creating new situations with both ability and political integrity, have been promoted to leading posts. New and old cadres have done a good job in cooperation and replacement work.

According to statistics, the number of leading cadres at some 34 general offices and bureaus was reduced from 228 to 129, a reduction of 43.4 percent. The average age of these leading cadres dropped from 58.8 to 53.2 and the number of leading cadres with college education rose from the original 18.3 percent to 30.9 percent.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng said: In conducting administrative reform of provincial-level organs, some old cadres played their roles with a high level of revolutionary awareness, willingly asked to be moved to second and third lines and enthusiastically helped promote and support excellent young and middle-aged cadres to leading posts. The old comrades, who fought for the cause of revolution for tens of years, set an example for fostering a lofty moral character of revolutionary awareness and for carrying out the reform of the cadres' system.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng said: On the basis of accomplishing the administrative reform of provincial-level organs, administrative reforms of city,

prefectural and county-level organs should be conducted in a planned and step-by-step way. Before the end of this September, we should finish the administrative reforms of city, prefectural and autonomous prefectural-level organs, strive to basically complete administrative reform of county-level organs in the coming winter and spring.

Rural areas should strive to basically accomplish the work of separating the government administration from commune management and establishing township governments.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng concluded: In order to better improve work methods and workstyle and to raise work efficiency along with the progress of administrative reform, we must: 1) persist in collective leadership, divide labor on the basis of responsibility, change the leadership methods dividing forces for defense and each doing things in his own way; 2) persist in a scientific approach, handle affairs in line with economic laws and overcome insensitiveness; 3) conduct face-to-face leadership and solve problems on the spot; 4) bring the functions of all general offices and bureaus into full play; 5) follow the mass line and maintain close links with the masses to make our ideology and action keep pace with the march on reforms.

CSO: 4005/774

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SYSTEM REFORM

SK210801 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Recently the provincial CPC Committee and government adopted and relayed the 10 suggestions made by a leading group under the provincial CPC Committee in charge of financial and economic work on reforming the current economic system and issued a circular on it.

The suggestions are as follows: The output-related system of contracted responsibilities in agriculture should be expanded to forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery, commune- and brigade-run enterprises and diversified economy. Factories, workshops, groups and individual workers at industrial and communications enterprises and units in charge of capital construction should carry out the system of each level taking the responsibility for certain jobs based on contracts. The commercial system should be comprehensively reformed. State-owned enterprises should carry out the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits to the state. The wage system among laborers should be reformed. On the premise of ensuring the stability of commodity prices, we should reform the system of price management step-by-step. We should reform the system of separating urban administration from rural administration and the system of setting up administrative departments at all regions. Efforts should be made to reduce excess administrators in order to carry out the system of centering efforts on establishing departments in large and medium-sized cities to manage both urban and rural administration. The management system from country-level industrial enterprises should be reformed. We should organize a group of specialized and economic collectives and reform the system of separating government administration from commune management in rural areas.

After analyzing the current situation in reforming our province's economic system, the circular pointed out:

In order to open up a prospect for our province's reforms and keep pace with the march of the whole nation's reforms, at present, we should solve three problems in ideological understanding: 1) Eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and the bonds of outdated forces of habits; 2) take a resolute attitude; and 3) remain enthusiastic and keep forging ahead.

The circular urged: All localities, departments and units should emancipate their minds, proceed from reality and work out ways for specifically implementing the 10 suggestions.

Conducting reform is a policy decision by the Party Central Committee. We will neither take a wait-and-see attitude nor conduct them hurriedly.

Party members and cadres across the province and especially leading cadres at all levels should firmly stand in the forefront of reform and should be promoters of reform to soundly carry forward the reform of our province's economic system.

CSO: 4005/774

PARTY AND STATE

ZHANG GENSHENG'S REPORT TO CONGRESS SESSION

SK210424 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] In his report to the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Governor Zhang Gensheng said:

In order to ensure smooth progress in the two civilizations, we should strengthen the socialist democracy and legal system. The construction of socialist democracy must maintain close links with that of the socialist legal system in order to systematize and legalize it.

We should conscientiously study, publicize and implement the new Constitution to make every citizen understand that it is the fundamental law for maintaining the state's stability and running the country well and our highest and most fundamental code of conduct. Therefore, everyone must act in lieu with the norms of the Constitution and enhance his awareness in abiding the law.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng said: To strengthen the construction of democracy and legal system, we should further consolidate public security. From now on, in light of the changing situation in our country's politics, we should focus on preventing criminal activities and comprehensively tackling problems related to public security. Public security departments should work together with other departments, industrial and mining enterprises, establishments, units, subdistrict offices, villages and households to implement all measures for tackling problems in a comprehensive manner.

Public security committees and mediation committees at grassroots units should rely on the people to improve public security. Therefore, we should consolidate and strengthen them along with conducting educational, supplementary and mediation work among all households to eliminate the inner contradictions of the people in a timely manner.

We should mobilize and rely on the force of the entire society to forcefully and carefully educate and redeem misled youths and juveniles. In line with the law, we should seriously punish murderers, arsonists, rapists, robbers and criminals who conduct explosive activities in a timely manner. We should carry on the struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere through to the end.

PARTY AND STATE

CPPCC SESSION HOLDS SECOND PRESIDIUM MEETING

SK220426 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] This morning, the presidium of the first session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee held its second meeting. Li Diping, executive member of the presidium, presided over the meeting.

The namelists of projected candidates for chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fifth Provincial CPCC Committee were considered and discussed at the meeting. After conscientious discussions, the meeting unanimously decided to submit the namelists of all participants for discussion.

At the meeting draft regulations on electing the chairman, vice chairmen, the secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, projected namelists of general balloting inspectors, deputy balloting inspectors and balloting inspectors, draft political resolutions for the first plenary session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee and draft resolutions on the work report of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee were discussed and approved.

The meeting also unanimously approved submitting the above decisions to all participants for discussions.

Today's presidium meeting designated Comrade (Yuan Shanzhong), whose name was missing from the list announced by the last meeting, as member of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

CSO: 4005/774

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI MEETING PREPARES FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW240823 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] The first session of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting at the Jianghui Theater this morning. The meeting adopted the namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the provincial People's Congress and its agenda. Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Huang Yen, Ma Changyen, Yang Chengzong, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Zhao Minxue, Li Guangtao, Chen Yuanliang and Zhai Kai. There are 813 deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. A total of 771 deputies attended today's meeting, a quorum. Those attending the preparatory meeting unanimously approved the namelist of the presidium and the secretary general for the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The presidium is composed of 95 members with Shi Junjie as the secretary general.

The meeting adopted its agenda as follows: 1) Hear and examine the report to be delivered by Vice Governor Su Yu on the draft Sixth 5-Year Plan for Anhui and adopt the relevant resolution; 2) Elect the deputies from Anhui to the Sixth National People's Congress; 3) Elect the chairman, vice chairmen and members for the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; 4) Decide on the choice of persons as Anhui's governor and vice governors; 5) Elect the president of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court and the presidents of various prefectural intermediate people's courts; 6) Elect the chief procurator of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate and the chief procurators of various branch procuratorates in all prefectures; and 7) other matters.

The meeting also adopted the namelist of the members of the Bills Committee.

The presidium of the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting at Jianghui Restaurant's conference room this afternoon. Comrade Huang Huang presided over the meeting, at which chairmen of the presidium were elected. They are Huang Huang, Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Li Guangcui, Su Hua, Lu Longjing, (Wang Weiping), Huang Yan, Su Yu, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, (Ding Rui),

Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan (female), Kang Zhijie, (Su Weiyou) and (Cheng Huaijiao), totaling 22 people.

The meeting also adopted the namelist of executive chairmen in charge of various group meetings. It also decided on the choice of deputy secretaries general for the congress. They are: Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Lu Longjing, (Zheng Huaizhou), (Zhang Bingwen), (Hu Xianong), (Fan Ming) and (Zheng Zeming). The meeting had also examined and adopted the measures for screening and handling bills and decided on the deadline for accepting bills.

CSO: 4005/774

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG DEPUTIES DISCUSS GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT

SK250346 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, over the past few days, deputies to the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress have examined and discussed the report given by Liang Buting, acting governor of the province, on the province's Sixth 5-Year Plan for the national economy and social development. Bearing in mind the actual situation of the province, deputies have glowingly spoken about their personal understanding, suggested ways and means and have confidently expressed that efforts should be made to do a good job in various tasks and to render more contributions to fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan of the province.

Deputies from Zibo, Zaozhuang, Taian, Weifang, Qingdao, Liaocheng and Humin Prefectures and cities and from the PLA units have enthusiastically discussed issues on how to accelerate the pace of reform, while readjusting the national economy. They contended: Acting Governor Liang Buting's report is permeated from beginning to end with the spirit of transformation. This is very correct.

Deputy (Li Qiwan) from Weifang Prefecture stated: In line with the principle of the CPC Central Committee in regard to resolutely conducting overall reform in a systematic and orderly manner, we should do a good job in fulfilling the following three tasks in the days to come: 1) A good job should be done in conducting structural reforms among organs and in earnestly getting well prepared for incorporating structural reforms among organs and in earnestly getting well prepared for incorporating prefectures with cities inside their precinct; 2) efforts should be made to continuously introduce or improve contracting systems on various fronts and in every industry and trade; and 3) it is necessary, according to the new situation, to establish the service company of various kinds in order to render better service for production and further upgrade economic results so as to ensure the successful fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Deputies from Qingdao, Yantai, Zibo and Linyi Prefectures and cities have put forward many favorable proposals on strengthening harbor construction, on successfully conducting technical transformation, on developing the capacity of intelligence, on protecting girl babies and women's rights and interests and on conducting birth control.

In voicing their opinion, deputies have enthusiastically discussed the relationship between building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. They unanimously contended: To fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it is imperative to uphold the principle of making equal efforts to build material and spiritual civilizations and to push forward every undertaking along the socialist road.

CSO: 4005/774

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN PEASANTS ELECTED TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW260113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Hefei, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Eighty "better-off peasants," representing over 1.4 million "specialized" rural families in Fujian rural areas are attending the first session of the province's sixth People's Congress now going on here.

Their election as deputies to the People's Congress indicates a desire of peasantry in the province to better their living conditions through labor, and demonstrates that the policy of encouraging peasants to earn more from labor is taking root, an official at the meeting said.

Among the 80 better-off peasants is Wang Quanjing, who increased his income by cultivating saplings two years ago. This spring, the young peasant planted trees on more than 130 hectares of hilly areas under a contract he concluded with the local Department of Forestry. After being elected a deputy to the People's Congress, he told electors in his country: "I promise to live up to your expectations and contribute more to the afforestation of mountain areas."

Tang Liji, another better-off peasant delegate, is known for supporting the state and helping others. He runs a bean curd workshop. Last year the average income per member of his family reached more than 1,400 yuan. In addition to buying treasury bonds worth 2,000 yuan, he assisted a peasant family in his village to overcome poverty by raising pigs.

The term "specialized" family as it is used in China refers to those peasant families which devote most of their labor to diversified occupations other than field crop cultivation. The appearance of more "specialized" families and the adoption of responsibility system in rural areas have helped improve the peasants' living conditions. In 1982, the average income per peasant in the province reached 269 yuan compared with 82 yuan in 1978.

CSO: 4000/116

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

SHANDONG PRESIDIUM MEETING HELD--On the afternoon of 25 April, the presidium of the first session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee held its second meeting. Li Zichao, permanent chairman of the presidium, presided over the meeting. The meeting discussed and approved the namelist of candidates for the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee and the draft of electoral affairs. The meeting also discussed and approved the draft of the political resolution of the first session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; the draft of the work report delivered by the Standing Committee of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee at the session; the draft of the report given by the session's Motion Examination Committee on motions' examination; and the draft of the resolution on motions examination. [Text] [SK260330 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 83]

CSO: 4005/774

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RESULTS OF 1982 CENSUS IN HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Heilongjiang Provincial Bureau of Statistics: "Bulletin on Principal Figures Derived From Provincewide 1982 Census (5 November 1982)"]

[Text] Based on the unified arrangements by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for the work of the third national census, under the leadership of the party committees and people's governments at all levels, the census work in our province, owing to the enthusiastic support of the broad masses of people and through the joint efforts of the whole body of census takers, census instructors, as well as census workers at all levels, began at zero hours on 1 July and continued until 10 September 1982, when, in line with the standards and quality requirements stipulated by the state, the total task of census registration and handwritten reporting was completed. Below are the principal figures derived from the census:

1. Total population. At zero hours on 1 July 1982, the total population of the province was 32,665,546. Compared to the second census, held in 1964 (shortened to "previous census" below), the population increased by 12,547,275, or 62.4 percent, a yearly average increase of 697,071, or 2.7 percent.

In the total population, there were 16,722,562 males and 15,942,984 females (a sex ratio of 100 females to 104.9 males). As compared to the previous census, this census showed that there was an increase of 6,133,009 males and 6,414, 266 females (a sex ratio of 100 females to 95.6 males).

In the province, there were 28 persons aged 100 and over, 8 males and 20 females. The oldest was 115.

In the province, there were 3,882,513 children aged 5 and under, or 11.9 percent of the total population.

2. Population by nationality. This census showed that in the province there were 47 nationalities, among which the Han nationality population was 31,056,708, or 95.07 percent of the total population. The population of the 46 minority nationalities was 1,608,838, or 4.93 percent of the total population exceeding 10,000 were: Man [Manchul], 980,810; Chaoxian [Korean], 431,140; Hui, 126,427; Monggol [Mongolian], 96,532; and Daur [Tahur], 30,192.

As compared with the previous census, this census showed that the Han population had increased by 12,026,318, or 63.2 percent, a yearly average increase of 2.76 percent. Of the minority nationalities, those that increased the fastest were:

Hezhen [Hoche], which increased by 689, or 98.7 percent, a yearly average increase of 2.76 percent; Monggol, which increased by 46,835, or 94.2 percent, a yearly average increase of 3.7 percent; and Ewenki [Owenk], which increased by 509, or 86.4 percent, a yearly average increase of 3.5 percent.

3. Population by educational level. In the province, there were 168,838 college graduates; 54,910 persons with college undergraduate level of education and students now in college; 3,063,459 persons with senior middle school level of education; and 11,607,545 persons with primary school level of education. Of persons 12 years and older, 5,248,712 were illiterate or semiliterate, or 16.07 percent of the total population.

The number of persons per 10,000 persons in the province who possessed each level of education was:

- (1) The number of persons with a college educational level rose from 59 in the previous census to 69, or an increase of 16.9 percent.
- (2) The number of persons with a senior middle school educational level rose from 154 in the previous census to 938, or an increase of 509.1 percent.
- (3) The number of persons with a junior middle school educational level rose from 629 in the previous census to 2,219, or an increase of 252.8 percent.
- (4) The number of persons with primary school educational level rose from 3,289 in the previous census to 3,554, or an increase of 8.1 percent.
- (5) The number of persons 12 years and older who were illiterate or semi-literate fell from 2,818 in the previous census to 1,607, or a drop of 43 percent.

4. Population birth and death rates. The natural changes in the province's population in 1981 were:

- (1) In 1981, 637,488 persons were born, or a birth rate of 19.8 per 1,000.
- (2) In 1981, 159,624 persons died, or a death rate of 5 per 1,000.
- (3) In 1981, there was a natural increase of 477,864, or a natural increase rate of 14.8 per 1,000.
- (4) In 1981, among the persons born, 329,358 were males and 308,130 females, or a sex ratio of 100 females to 106.4 males.

5. Total population. In the province the total town population was 13,241,697, an increase of 5,197,516, or 64.6 percent, as compared to the

previous census figure of 8,044,181. The proportion of the town population in the province's total population rose from 39.9 percent to 40.5 percent.

6. Distribution of population by area. The total population in the province by prefecture and municipality was:

- (1) Harbin Municipality, 2,542,869;
- (2) Qiqihar Municipality, 1,224,082;
- (3) Jixi Municipality, 766,717;
- (4) Hegang Municipality, 576,159;
- (5) Shuangyashan Municipality, 397,525;
- (6) Daqing Municipality, 764,046;
- (7) Yichun Municipality, 1,224,992;
- (8) Songhuajiang Prefecture, 5,404,646;
- (9) Nenjiang Prefecture, 4, 434, 911;
- (10) Suihua Prefecture, 5,873,820;
- (11) Hejiang Prefecture, 4,320,428 (of which Jiamusi Municipality, 529,830);
- (12) Mudanjiang Prefecture, 3,242,392 (of which Mudanjiang Municipality, 580,982);
- (13) Heihe Prefecture, 1,496,675; and
- (14) Da Hing'an Ling Prefecture, 396,284.

9727
CSO: 4005/461

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RESURGENCE OF BIRTHRATE IN NORTHWESTERN CITIES VIEWED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Wu Wenjun [2976 2429 6511] et al.: "The Current Resurgence and Control of the Birthrate in the Northwestern Urban Population"]

[Text] Recently, we went to the cities of Xi'an, Lanzhou, and Xining in the northwestern area of China and investigated the situation in population and births. Our investigation showed that over the past 2 years there has emerged a tendency for the birthrate in the northwestern urban population to rise again. In Xi'an Municipality, in 1981 the birthrate rose again by 2.43 per 1,000 as compared with that of 1980; in Lanzhou Municipality, the birthrate rose from 10.73 per 1,000 in 1980 to 15.77 per 1,000 in 1981; and in Xining Municipality, the birthrate rose by 0.45 from what it was in 1980. The departments concerned estimate that the birthrate in 1982 could show another rise.

Why has the tendency for the birthrate to rise again appeared in the northwestern urban population over the past 2 years? The objective factors behind this resurgence are: First, the level of productive forces in the cities of the northwest is low and, in particular, the level of productive forces in the rural areas is even lower. The majority of families regard an increase in labor power as the principal means of increasing income, and this spontaneously produces a demand for more births. Second, the low level of science and culture and the undeveloped communications make the people in these cities slow to accept the policies and measures of planned parenthood as compared to the people in cities where science and culture are developed. Third, the population density in these cities is lower than in the cities in the southeastern, northern, southwestern, and northeastern areas of China. With the population capacity being fairly large, the population density's objective demand that the population birthrate be restrained is correspondingly somewhat lower in these cities than in cities in other areas. Fourth, the population of the peak birth period, from the middle part of the 1950's to the first part of the 1960's, has entered the period in which they get married and give birth, bringing about an inertial force that promotes a resurgence in the population birth rate.

However, the above-mentioned factors are not factors that have suddenly appeared in the past 2 years. In addition to these objective factors, subjective factors--drawbacks in the work of departments concerned, malpractices in

the system, and slackness in policy implementation--have played a very great role. Then, why did these objective and subjective drawbacks and inadequacies appear? We maintain:

1. The measures taken to manage planned parenthood fell behind the changes in the forms of economic management. Over the past 2 years, the number of individual households engaged in industry and commerce in the northwestern cities has increased, and the freedom to engage in economic activities has greatly increased. The agricultural production responsibility system has universally been put into effect in the rural areas. The family's role in controlling its economic activities has been greatly increased. In recent years, following the change in the forms of economic management, it has been difficult for the methods of dealing with overplan births--imposing fines on individual households and deducting the work points and food rations of peasants--to play a fairly good role. At the same time, the old set of methods for managing planned parenthood has become obsolete and a new set has not been timely formulated. Therefore, the departments in some places are powerless to control the population, and they adopt a laissez-faire attitude toward overplan births. Four teams in the Xining suburbs--Unity, Joint, Advanced, and Friendship teams--during the process of assigning production contracts for each household, did not combine the birth responsibility system with the economic responsibility system; also, the latter was very imperfect. The result was that nobody stressed planned parenthood, and this caused, in the period from April to December 1981, the number of women who had given birth to three or more children to become over 39 percent of the women of child-bearing age. Some rural communes and production teams in Lanzhou Municipality thought that since the economic policy had been relaxed, planned parenthood would also be relaxed. Some commune members said: "With land being contracted out for production, you don't have to care whether you have babies or not." The cadres' ideology was one of fearing difficulties and being slack, which caused the phenomenon of overplan births to increase a great deal.

2. Some leading cadres did not set a personal example, but rather took the lead in overplan births. In the cities of Xi'an, Lanzhou, and Xining, there exists a situation in which some leading cadres take the lead in overplan births. The effect of leading cadres taking the lead in overplan births is extremely bad. On the one hand, after they themselves have had overplan births, some leading cadres use their power to put pressure on other people, so that the planned parenthood department and departments concerned do not impose economic sanctions; and, on the other hand, if a leader himself sabotages planned parenthood, he will not like to again publicize parenthood to the masses. At the same time, some of the cadres and masses use the overplan births on the part of the leaders as an excuse to regard their own multiple births as legitimate. The Planned Parenthood Office of Xining Municipality has reported that a provincial-level leading cadre, after marrying in 1981 for the second time, had his 6th child born, and that in the spring of 1982 another provincial-level leading cadre (Zang [Tibetan] nationality) had his 11th child born. Because these persons held high positions, the planned parenthood departments of their administrative units did not dare to impose economic sanctions on them; many cadres with overplan births refused to accept economic sanctions on the grounds that leading cadres with overplan births had

got off scot-free. In Lanzhou Municipality, some party committee secretaries of communes and production teams . . . some heads of production brigades have had 3 or 4 children born in their families, a situation that seriously affects the planned parenthood of commune members.

3. The method of relaxing the practice of planned parenthood for minority nationalities in cities is an improper or laissez-faire method. In north-western cities, the composition of minority nationalites is fairly complex and the proportion is fairly big. With regard to the agricultural and pastoral areas inhabited by minority nationalities, the conditional relaxation of the planned number of births is reasonable. But, as for cities and towns, where the Han nationality and minority nationalities usually live together, there exist among the latter, just as among the former, the population problems of population density being high, employment being difficult to obtain, housing being tight, and pressure being put on the cities and towns to support the old and assist the young. Therefore, there is no necessity for making another set of special birth policies and rules for minority nationalities in cities. We must control the population of minority nationalities in cities with the same birth requirements and quotas. However, some cities in the northwest, after referring to the planned parenthood rules in some agricultural and animal husbandry areas inhabited by minority nationalities, replaced the rule on the number of births, which led to some confusion. Xi'an Municipality once ruled that minority nationality families could bear two children. Thus, not only were two children made the universal rule for minority nationalities, but also some people who had intermarried between two nationalities asked that they be accorded the treatment given to minority nationalities and applied for permission to have two children; and a situation arose in which Han nationality status was changed to minority nationality status.

4. The work of administering planned parenthood was slack, and the planned parenthood setup was not perfected. In Xi'an, Xining, and Lanzhou, some neighborhood, organizational, and enterprise or business units have not made good on giving economic awards to single-child households, which for a long time have been unable to solve their problems of housing, health care and medical treatment, and nursery enrollment. Many units did not have the award funds to give single-child households, and used welfare funds for this purpose. When the masses expressed their dissatisfaction with this arrangement, the units unequivocally abolished the awards. The units also either did not impose economic sanctions on households with overplan births or "turned a blind eye" to them. The planned parenthood organizations were not perfected, and some of the planned parenthood contingents were of poor quality with some of them even not being able to collect sufficient numbers. For example, 24 neighborhood committees in Xining Municipality were to have 24 persons to deal with planned parenthood work, but up to now only 7 of the neighborhood committees have persons specially assigned to this work and another 5 neighborhood committees for a long time have had no persons especially assigned to this work.

5. Thoroughgoing propaganda and explanation have not been carried out on the new marriage law's stipulations concerning marriageable age and concerning late marriage and late births. For many years, the age at which young men and women in cities actually get married has, for the most part, been in line

with the late marriage age publicized by planned parenthood departments, viz, normally at 24 or 25. After the new marriage law was promulgated, some people misunderstood it. They set the new marriage law's stipulated age for marriage against its stipulated ages for late marriage and late birth. Taking the stipulations of the new marriage law as their excuse, they have rejected late marriage and late birth, holding that to advocate late marriage and late birth would be a "leftist" manifestation. Since 1981, in Xi'an, Lanzhou, and Xining, the number of marriages has sharply increased and the late marriage rate has fallen greatly.

6. The existing defects in the administration of household registration, in labor employment, in product distribution, in social relief, and in the system for providing for the aged have also had a serious effect on planned parenthood. Recently, some cities in the northwest have not had a strict system for, and have been careless about, the administration of household registration, and some of them have sent out privately provided reports on overplan births, number of households, and total population. In Lanzhou Municipality, some people recently, taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the census when it checked the number of households and total population, adopted as "foundlings" babies of relatives and friends who had been born outside the plan, and some of them even reported in the city's number of households and total population as "foundlings" babies who had been born outside the plan in the rural areas. This was a covert way that some persons sought to legitmatize overplan births. When assigning production contracts for each household, some communes and production teams, by adopting the system of dividing the contracts for responsibility for fields and other means of production according to the number of people, stimulated some commune members, out of the economic interest, to give birth to more children. In some cities and towns, when arranging employment, the labor departments basically did not consider the question of showing consideration for single-child families, but gave priority in employment to the biggest households and the families with the most members. With regard to distribution of housing, most cities in the northwest still allocate housing according to number of people; the more children a family has, the more priority consideration is given to it in obtaining housing and the more housing floorspace it is given. These systems and rules are now creating serious obstacles for planned parenthood work.

7. The rise of the feudal idea of regarding men as superior to women has resulted in multiple births. In the northwestern area, the economy and culture are comparatively backward and the feudal idea of regarding men as superior to women is held with comparative obstinacy. Owing to various reasons, so far this decadent feudal idea has not been thoroughly eradicated. Recently, some people have looked upon some individual industrial and commercial households and rural commune members who have more boys as having more labor power and greater income. In addition, in some places insufficient consideration is given to single-child households, to households that enjoy the "five guarantees," and to those who have no kith and kin and cannot support themselves, and giving birth to more boys is strongly advocated. The subjective reason that many couples have overplan births is mainly that they do not have boys or feel that they have too few boys.

Even if there exist the above-mentioned subjective and objective factors that lead to the resurgence of the birthrate, under the socialist system we still can adopt effective measures and methods to change the objective conditions that have created this resurgence and to eliminate the subjective factors that have led to this resurgence. We think that, with regard to the north-western area, the following several measures should be taken to control the resurgence of the birthrate:

An important measure for stopping and controlling the resurgence of the birthrate in the urban population is for the agricultural districts of the municipalities, while perfecting the various forms of the economic responsibility system, to make a point of gradually using advanced production tools, technologies, and equipment in the course of production, so as to strive for the gradual attainment of mechanization. In this way, objectively, production and growth that creates material wealth will not just depend upon labor power, but advanced production tools and technologies will necessarily become an important condition for creating this material wealth, making people truly understand that, in the process of modernization, not only is an increase in the number of hands engaging in labor not the only way to become prosperous, but also a rapid growth of the population brings with it unendurable negative consequences to both the family and society. Thus, effort must be put into improving the scientific and cultural quality of the population by making the great number of rural commune members give priority to bearing fewer children.

Another important measure for solving the current problem of birthrate resurgence in the northwestern cities and towns is to formulate a long-range population plan and insist on its comprehensive administration. We think that, by utilizing the important census data, and again carrying out some detailed surveys and studies, and on the basis of clarifying the situation, a long-term (5- or 6-year) plan for the urban population should be formulated. A truly feasible plan that arranges the marriage age for young people of the population who are a legally marriageable age and that stipulates late birth, a single-child rate, and a birth control rate for couples already married has already been approved by the government and must be thoroughly implemented in all places. In this way, we can overcome this year's lack of clear knowledge about how many marriages and births there should be in a year as well as blindness about how we should adopt appropriate measures to this end, so that we truly plan population births.

At the same time that we formulate a plan, we must comprehensively administer the population. This so-called comprehensive administration means, from the viewpoint of the overall situation and from the viewpoint of mutually relating all aspects, to formulate a scheme for taking administrative measures and effecting population control. For example, how to do things of advantage to lowering the birthrate--the public security departments in the aspect of household registration supervision; the labor departments in the aspect of employment; the economic departments in the aspect of award funds; the civil administration departments in the aspects of retirement, care for the aged and relief; and the party and government departments as well as the work, youth, and women's mass organizations with respect to the leading role of the CPL and CYL and the backbone role of the mass organizations.

By setting up single-child award funds, we have a financial resource for promoting the lowering of the birthrate. At present in some areas planned parenthood work and the rate of single-child certification have fallen off, mainly because there are no award funds. We suggest that the cities should immediately set about providing these funds. Based on the relevant instructions from the central authorities, they can adopt all sorts of truly feasible methods to solve this problem.

Another important way to control the birth-rate in the northwestern urban population is to change the traditional state of marriage and the family by continuing to improve the economic, political, and cultural positions of women. The form of marriage in which the husband becomes part of the wife's family must be encouraged, as must the custom of the daughter supporting her parents and the son-in-law supporting his wife's parents. In particular, with regard to recruitment of workers, enrollment of students, and elections in economic and social life, the position of women must continue to be improved and consideration must be shown for them; firm sanctions must be imposed on some places where the oppressive behavior of the "husband's authority" remains.

Perfect the population and production responsibility systems on the outskirts of a town and the system of providing for the aged in town and country. After the agricultural production responsibility system was put into effect, some old systems of controlling births became unsuitable, and the municipalities should immediately set about formulating and perfecting a new population responsibility system, coordinating it with the material production responsibility system. In this respect the way certain prefectures and counties in Jiangsu, Anhui, and Gansu do things is also suitable for agricultural districts in northwestern municipalities. For example, there is the system of gradually signing population plan contracts. When the production brigade transmits a production plan to the production team and when the latter transmits a production plan to the work team, a population plan is transmitted and contracts are made for both plans, which integrate awards and compensations. All cities in the northwest must certainly do work in providing for solitary old people. Some solitary old people without sons or daughters can dwell in their original residence and the neighborhood committee will send people specially to care for them, and some of them should be nursed by specialists in old people's homes and social welfare homes. Solitary old commune members in the rural areas are provided for by the commune's and production team's implementation of the "five guarantees" or by government-run homes of respect for the aged.

Vigorous development of the economy and culture of minority nationalities in northwestern cities will cause the fraternal nationalities to accept a unified planned parenthood policy. At present there are definite disparities in numbers engaged in the professions, in economic income, and in culture and education between the minority nationalities and the Han nationality in the northwestern cities. Generally speaking, the proportion of the Han nationality engaged in the professions is larger than that of minority nationalities, their average fixed income is greater, and their average level of education is higher. The elimination of these disparities should not be done by the method of raising the birthrate of the minority nationalities and thus increasing the

population, but by the method of developing the economy and culture of the minority nationalities and thus improving the quality of the population. If the economy and culture of the minority nationalities is not vigorously developed, and their disparities in this aspect with the Han nationality is not eliminated, the problem of making allowances for the minority nationalities stemming from the increase in their number of births will frequently crop up. This, no matter whether for the minority nationalities themselves or for the planned parenthood of an entire municipality, will be disadvantageous.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NORTH CHINA INCIDENTS, JAPANESE AGGRESSION RECALLED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 83 p 5

/Article by Xu Huiqi in "Some Studies of History of the Republic" column
/1776 6540 3825/: "The North China Incidents"/

/Text/ The "North China incidents" is the general name given to a series of incidents deliberately created in 1935 by Japanese imperialism, following the Tangku agreement, to prepare for the complete occupation of North China. In other words, it represents the shameful record of the series of Japanese aggressions against North China.

In the early periods of 1935, the Japanese aggressors, intent on accomplishing their evil plot of establishing a separate regime in North China, fabricated the "East Chahar incident." On 15 January, troops of Sung Zheyuan's 29th Army on garrison duty at Changliang, Wunihe and other places in Guyuan County, Chahar Province, clashed with bogus Manchukuo self-defense forces and disarmed more than 40 men of the bogus troops. However, the Japanese Kwatung Army brazenly declared that Song Zheyuan's troops had invaded territory of the puppet Manchukuo regime and followed up by mobilizing 1,000 Japanese and bogus troops for an attack in force along two routes. As a result, the Kuomintang government was forced to accept the peremptory demand to demilitarize all of East Chahar.

The Japanese aggressors followed up the "East Chahar incident" by enacting a "Hebei incident" to gain full control over North China. In the early part of May, two traitors, Yang Enpu, director of the Tianjin newspaper GUOQUAN, and Bai Yuheng, director of the ZHENBAO newspaper, were assassinated in the Japanese Concession. The chief of staff of the Japanese forces in North China, Sakai, and the military attache of the Japanese embassy in Beiping, Takahashi, secretly plotted to take advantage of this affair to provoke an incident for a "complete elimination of all Northeastern and Central Government troops from North China." On the 29th, Sakai and Takahashi, taking the murder of Yang and Bai by members of the "Blue Shirt Society" as reason, and also taking as further pretext the fact that a detachment of Jehol volunteers, led by Sun Yongqin, had entered the Landong demilitarized zone and had been given material help by Zunhua County, thus breaking the Tangku agreement, presented certain unreasonable demands to He Yingqin, head of the Beiping Branch of the Kuomintang

Military Council. They also threatened that if these demands were not complied with, they would take "drastic action," which meant they would openly occupy Beiping and Tianjin. They followed this up by having their Tianjin garrison troops demonstrate daily in front of the Hebei Provincial Government building and brought in large reinforcements from Manchuria, thus openly threatening military action. At the same time the Japanese war ministry, on the one hand, hurriedly drafted an "Outline for the Disposition of the Negotiations of the North China Problem," and, on the other hand, ordered the North China garrison forces to "deal with the situation by taking drastic measures and make all necessary preparations." After all these intensive activities, Sakai and Takahashi went even one step further and presented He Yingqin with harsher demands, setting noon of the 12th as the deadline for a reply. When the Kuomintang government indicated its willingness to submit, Takahashi, acting on behalf of the Japanese garrison commander Umez, drew up a "memorandum," which he forced He to accept. On 6 July, He Yingqin on his own authority addressed a letter to Umez formally accepting all demands. This constitutes the so-called "He-Umez agreement." Its main terms were: (1) abolition of all Kuomintang party offices in Hebei Province, including railway party offices; (2) withdrawal of the 51st Army of Northeastern troops, of Kuomintang Central Government troops and of the third regiment of military police; (3) dissolution of the political training corps of the Kuomintang Beiping Branch Military Council, as well as of such organizations as the Blue Shirt Society, the Moral Endeavor Association, etc.; (4) dismissal of Yu Yuezhong, provincial chairman of Hebei, and other designated officials; (5) prohibition of all anti-Japanese organizations and activities.

When the "Hebei incident" was still being negotiated, there occurred another incident, the "Zhangbei incident," which was yet another deliberate act of aggression by Japan. It happened that on 31 May, four Japanese spies infiltrated into Chahar Province where they engaged in clandestine cartography. On 5 June they were arrested by men of the 29th Army in Zhangbei County, but to avoid trouble, Song Zheyuan, provincial chairman of Chahar, ordered their release. However, the Japanese Kwantung Army turned things round and falsely accused the Chinese troops of having "insulted" Japanese military personnel. They took this as a pretext to order their consul at Zhangjiakou, Hashimoto, and the chief of special services, Matsui, to present Qin Dechun, deputy commander of the 29th Army and concurrent head of the Civil Affairs Department of Chahar Province, with three demands, one of which being "the punishment of those directly responsible." Later, the commander in chief of the Kwantung Army, Minami Jiro, personally took a hand in this affair and summoned Sakai and other important commanders to a meeting in Changchun. There a set of sterner conditions was determined upon, namely the so-called "Outline of Negotiations with Song Zheyuan," and it was decided to entrust Doihara with the furhter negotiations. At that time Doihara was chief of the special service section of the Kwantung Army stationed at Shenyang. He was a most fanatical and evil militarist who right from the start applied high pressure methods, in fact putting such pressure on Qin Dechun that made Qin Dechun so sick as to spit blood right there and then. The Kwantung Army simultaneously announced that in order to reach the expected objective in the negotiations, "some partial military action will have to be taken in Jehol Province." The Japanese aggressors then actually deployed troops along the border of Chahar

Province, had their planes fly over Beiping in an aerial demonstration and ordered puppet Manchukuo plainclothesmen to engage in wilful provocations in the Dushikou area. By the 27th they had finally coerced Qin Dechun to sign with Doihara in Beiping a humiliating forfeiture of sovereign rights in the "Qin-Doihara agreement." Its main terms were: (1) an apology to the Japanese army, replacement of the Chinese officers connected with the incident and a guarantee of free movement in Chahar Province for all Japanese; (2) dissolution of all Kuomintang offices in Chahar Province; (3) establishment of a demilitarized zone in Eastern Chahar and withdrawal of all units of the 29th Army from this zone; (4) dismissal of Song Zheyuan as provincial chairman of Chahar Province; (5) termination of all Chinese immigration into Chahar Province.

However, the Japanese aggressors were still not yet satisfied with these conditions. After seizure of most of the sovereign rights over the two provinces of Hebei and Chahar by the Ho-Umezu and Chin-Doihara agreements, they intensified plotting for "North China autonomy."

"North China autonomy" actually meant that North China would be converted into a colony of Japanese imperialism. The newly appointed Japanese commander in chief at Tianjin, Tada, made no secret of it when he advocated "setting up an autonomous federation of the five northern provinces." He said: Japan must "build between our two countries a paradise of coexistence and coprosperity in the pursuit of the China policy of the Japanese empire," and "North China is the area where the said China policy can be realized most easily and most speedily."

The farce of "North China autonomy," which had been in the making for a long time already, reached a climax when on 4 October the Japanese cabinet passed a "Proposal for the Encouragement of Autonomy for North China." One method of encouragement was first of all to bribe a group of traitors and hoodlums and have them stir up turmoil all over the place, organize a bogus government and fabricate the lie that this "autonomy" was created by "the will of the people." The hullabaloo kept up for a short while over the "Xianghe incident" was an outstanding example of this. At first, on 18 October, the Japanese incited a group of traitors, Wu Witing and others, to call a "citizens self-help meeting" at Anfuzhai in Xianghe County of Hebei Province with the intention of starting a riot. On the 20th, Wu and his people had rounded up over 1,000 men and, under the pretext of moving against exorbitant taxes and levies, they laid siege to the Xianghe County seat. On the 22nd they poured into the city, shielded by Japanese gendarmerie, organized a bogus autonomous government and elected An Houzhai, a former president of the Beiping Chamber of Commerce, as "country magistrate." Tada immediately made a statement and with all appearances of seriousness declared that this is "an autonomous movement with good intentions," thus in character not a riot and therefore not calling for military intervention. Similar incidents later occurred in scores of other Hebei counties, such as Anci, Qingyun, Quyang, Cangxian, Xingtai, etc. As to "petitioning organizations," displaying a variety of signboards, and "proclamations" and "leaflets" of all sorts, these were even more directly orchestrated by Japanese "ronin," ostentatiously seeking publicity and making much noise at all times in newspapers and bulletins.

Another major method employed by the Japanese aggressors in their encouragement of "North China autonomy" was to try to pull over to their side and pressure the Kuomintang officials in North China. This was the core of all their activities, in which the wildly ambitious Doihara played a leading role. In September and October he already presented to Song Zheyuan, by then appointed Beijing-Tianjin garrison commander, the demand to organize an autonomous government, to which he promised military and economic aid. On 6 November he was sent to Tianjin by Minami Jiro and held secret discussions with Tada and Takahashi, then, on the 11th, he flung out his "Proposal for Greater Autonomy for North China" which contained 10 major points. He gave Song until the 20th to declare "autonomy," and continued to pressure him without letup. Tada declared at the same time that "Doihara's demands must be fully met, and that there is no room for further negotiations." Tada also personally flew to Jinan to instigate the provincial chairman of Shandong, Han Fuqu, to support the scheme. He furthermore sent emissaries to Baoding to spread the falsehood that Song Zheyuan and Han Fuqu had already signified their approval of "North China autonomy," forcing the provincial chairman of Hebei, Shang Zhen, who was hospitalized at the time, to quickly return to Beiping for "consultations." The Japanese Foreign Minister Hirota also publicly declared at various diplomatic affairs: "There is no reason to call off the Chinese autonomy movement."

At the same time as Song Zheyuan was pressured to accept "autonomy," Doihara stepped up his "instigation" of other important civil and military officials. This is how the defection of the notorious Yin Rugeng came about. Yin was at that time special administrative supervisor of the Kuomintang for the Luanyu district of Hebei Province. Under direct instigation by Doihara, this unscrupulous, shameless traitor wired Song Zheyuan and Han Fuqu on 15 November asking them to declare themselves for "autonomy." In the evening of the 23rd he announced at Tianjin the establishment of "autonomy" in the area covered by the truce agreement. On the 24th he issued at Tongxian a proclamation of "secession from the Central Government." On the 25th he proclaimed the establishment of the "East Hebei Anti-Communist Council," appointing himself "chairman." One month later he complied with orders from the Japanese aggressors and reorganized the council into the "East Hebei Anti-Communist Autonomous Government," appointing himself "head of government." In this way a large slice of our land, 25 East Hebei counties, fell into the hands of the Japanese enemy.

As soon as Yin Rugeng had put up his shopsign of an "East Hebei Anti-Communist Autonomous Council," Doihara and his men increased their pressure on Song Zheyuan to have him also declare "autonomy" and gave him 30 days to do so. At the same time the Japanese military occupied the Fengtai, Tianjin central and Tianjin west railway stations, thereby further intensifying their military threats. They also sent out their military and gendarmerie to carry out wilful arrests and to wantonly create an atmosphere of tenseness and terror. Finally the Kuomintang government gave in again. On 26 November, as a concession to the Japanese, the Kuomintang government announced the abolition of its Beiping Branch Military Council and instead established a "Hebei-Chahar-Suiyuan-Ninxia Administrative Office" with Song Zheyuan as head. On the 30th, Chiang Kaishek personally, together with the heads of the five yuan, drew up six articles of

Measures for North China Autonomy," which He Yingqin took to Beiping for a "settlement of the North China problem." To satisfy the demands of the Japanese aggressors, He Yingqin immediately on his arrival in Beiping organized a "Hebei-Chahar Political Council." This "Hebei-Chahar Political Council," which had Song Zheyuan as chairman and included such well-known pro-Japanese figures as Wang Yitang, Wang Kemin and others, and which assumed a semi-puppet character, proclaimed its establishment in Beiping on 18 December, disregarding the violent opposition by the entire Chinese people. North China was in this way delivered into the claws of the Japanese aggressors, and the Chinese nation experienced the most dangerous moment in its existence.

However, even though the Japanese aggressors could pressure the Kuomintang government into submission and retreat, the Chinese people could not be defeated. Actually, the process of the invasion of North China by Japanese imperialism was precisely the process that made the Chinese people rise resolutely and fervently in resistance. The daily growing fervor to resist Japan and save the nation from extinction and the occurrence of the unprecedented "9 December" student movement are the powerful replies that the Chinese people gave to the Japanese aggression against North China.

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